

# Law Enforcement News

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## Hazardous to cadets' health:

# Sweeping overhaul urged for Mass. training

Spurred by inquests ordered into the deaths of two police cadets who died during modified stress training in the past three years, the staff of the Massachusetts State Police Academy has proposed the elimination of stress-training methods used by instructors for decades, including verbal abuse, deliberately conflicting commands and punishing physical exercises.

In addition, officials say they will conduct a survey of the entire state police work force to explore whether real-life situations could be incorporated into a more effective stress-training regimen.

The move was announced shortly after the state's Criminal Justice Training Council approved a plan Nov. 9 to revamp training of law-enforcement officers after the Nov. 2 death of

Timothy Shepard, 25, which has resulted in three state investigations, the transfer of state police training instructors, and the resignation of Gary F. Egan, the state's police training director.

An inquest into Shepard's death by the Massachusetts Attorney General is ongoing, sources told LEN. Officials say they will also investigate the death of James Whitehouse, a cadet who died during training in 1985.

### Physical Exertion, No Water

Shepard was hospitalized after training last September at the Edward J. Connelly Criminal Justice Training Center in Agawam. He died after a liver transplant at Pittsburgh Presbyterian Hospital.

Fifteen other cadets from local

police departments in western Massachusetts were hospitalized with kidney and other ailments which they purportedly suffered after taking part in training involving extreme physical exertion. Ten other cadets complained of less serious ailments.

Some of the injured cadets said they were given little or no water during the workouts.

One injured cadet, Joseph Metcalf, 27, who was hospitalized with kidney failure and was later readmitted to Bay State Medical Center in Springfield for treatment of bleeding ulcers, told the New York Times in an Oct. 28 interview: "Academy training was much like the training we got in the Marine Corps. The only difference is we were not given water."

In early December, officials of

the State Police Academy in Framingham announced changes in the training regimen that include modifying the number of "punishment" exercises that may be ordered by instructors and limiting the use of military-style verbal abuse meted out to recruits by instructors.

### Abuse a Vital Training Tool

But the changes apply only to the Framingham facility and not to the 15 academies run or certified by the Criminal Justice Training Council, including the Agawam facility.

Capt. Thomas White, commandant of the State Police Academy, told the Boston Globe that verbal abuse will be used only during role-playing in the fourth level of the proposed five-tiered, 22-week training program. He insisted, however, that verbal abuse would be retained in the training curriculum because it helps to measure how recruits would react to a real-life abusive situation.

"Stress, that dirty word, is inherent in police work," White said, adding that someone who cannot handle abuse should not be a trooper.

Push-ups and sit-ups, often ordered by instructors for recruits who fail to follow orders, will still be part of the stress-training regimen, but instructors will only be allowed to order 20 or fewer an hour.

"You can't consider that amount of push-ups as punishment. But we need to have a method to change behavior in a disciplined environment — say, if someone's uniform is not maintained properly," White said.

The academy's proposals appear designed to head off intervention by officials and agencies outside the command staff in the event of a shakeup by state officials once the inquest into Shepard's death is completed.

The changes are also a bid for the academy to maintain the

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## As murder record falls, DC looks to new strike force for help with drug homicides

Faced with a record-breaking level of homicides — 60 percent of which are said to be drug-related — Washington, D.C., Police Chief Maurice T. Turner Jr. and U.S. Attorney Jay B. Stephens have formed a joint Drug Homicide Task Force empowered to use all available criminal-justice resources, including the new Federal death penalty, to stem the murderous tide plaguing the nation's capital.

Initially, the strike force will consist of five experienced prosecutors and five police detectives.

It will target areas deemed under the control of drug dealers, whose disputes over sales turfs often result in the indiscriminate shootouts that are blamed for the city's jump in homicides this year.

Washington's homicide rate surpassed the 19-year-old record of 287 in September, and has since climbed to 337 as of Dec. 8. Officials have blamed drugs for the upsurge. [See LEN, Oct. 15, 1988.]

The task force will not be working alongside the Metropolitan

Police Department's two-year-old "Operation Clean Sweep," which has resulted in more than 44,000 narcotics arrests and has cost the 4,000-officer department \$6 million in overtime.

The district has the highest rate of drug-related arrests of any major U.S. city, with 21 arrests per 1,000 residents. By comparison, Baltimore records 15 drug arrests per 1,000 population, New York has 12 per 1,000, and Los Angeles has 10 per 1,000.

Although Turner reiterated his

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## Homicide also up sharply in NYC & other areas

Washington, D.C., is not the only U.S. city grappling with a staggering homicide rate this year.

New York City's homicide rate surpassed the old record of 1,826 murders, set in 1981, when a spate of killings over the Christmas weekend — 21 in all, according to police — pushed the 1988 total to 1,852 as of Dec. 27. Police have blamed drugs, especially crack, for about 40 percent of the murders, and predict that other New York City crime rates will hit record-breaking levels in 1988.

Police statistics show that an average of 5.6 homicides a day occurred in New York City in September. Despite the new one-year record for murders, however, New York is ranked

only tenth in the number of homicides per 100,000 population, with 11.5.

Detroit has the dubious distinction of being the murder capital of the nation with 24.7 killings per 100,000 population. Washington follows closely with 24.4 slayings per 100,000.

Other cities in the top 10: New Orleans, 18.9; Dallas, 14.3; Memphis, 14.2; Baltimore, 14; Houston, 12.9; Jacksonville, Fla., 12.7; and Cleveland, 12.

In Houston, meanwhile, police say the number of confirmed drug-related deaths in that city doubled this year to 105. In Philadelphia, eight Christmas slayings pushed the city's 1988 homicide total to 395, and the final count will ap-

proach, but not top, the 1974 record of 444 homicides.

In Boston, police are blaming drugs for one-third of the city's 102 homicides this year. The record for murders in Boston is 119, set in 1975. The record may be safe, but the 1988 total represents a sharp jump over the 75 deaths recorded at the same time in 1987.

And just outside of Washington, a spillover of drug-trafficking activity is being blamed for the record-tying 96 homicides that have been committed in Prince George's County, Md. Police there say 40 percent of the killings are drug-related. In 1987, 55 homicides were reported in the county.

## Bicoastal gun wars NJ weighs tighter handgun law Gang woes spur Calif. gun proposal

The battle lines are forming between the National Rifle Association and the president of the New Jersey State Senate over the lawmaker's proposal to ban handgun sales to most state residents.

If passed, the legislation would be one of the most far-reaching pieces of gun-control legislation ever enacted in the country.

Senator John Russo, an Ocean County Democrat who is best known in New Jersey for his sponsorship of the state's death penalty law, has proposed banning the sale, importation and possession of handguns to all but police officers or members of the military. The proposal would prohibit the issuance of handgun permits, and while current handgun owners would be allowed to keep their weapons, the state would move to purchase the guns from the owner's heirs upon his death.

New Jersey already has one of the toughest handgun laws in the country, under which potential buyers of handguns must apply for permits from local law enforcement agencies, and must apply

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In yet another effort to leave no stone unturned in its battle against murderous, drug-dealing youth gangs, the California Legislature will soon be considering a proposal to outlaw the sale of the semiautomatic military-style weapons.

The legislation, sponsored by State Senator David A. Roberti of Los Angeles, would ban over-the-counter sales of semiautomatic guns like Israeli Uzis, Soviet AK-47's and other military or paramilitary weapons that can be easily altered to fully automatic firing.

"We must go after the gangs' instruments of death — the automatic weapons," Roberti said.

Roberti told the Legislature on Dec. 6 that the increasing frequency and ferocity of gang-related shootouts in recent years have resulted in civilian casualties to those caught in gang war crossfires.

The constant gang warfare in Los Angeles and other California cities "no longer is a bloody mat-

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# Around the Nation

## Northeast

**CONNECTICUT** — A state anti-drug task force handled a 50-percent increase in narcotics investigations in 1987-88 and made 37 percent more drug arrests compared to 1986-87. Low cocaine prices were cited as a factor in the increase.

**DELAWARE** — Guy Sapp, 38, was sworn in as police chief of Wilmington on Dec. 21, pledging to fight drugs and improve police-community relations. Sapp, an 18-year veteran of the department, replaces Donald Payne, who retired.

**MAINE** — Gov. John R. McKernan Jr. plans to ask the Legislature for more money for the State Police. More troopers are said to be needed in rural areas where criminal complaints are on the rise. In some areas, residents have been known to wait up to one hour for police response.

Brunswick Deputy Police Chief Richard Mears has issued his annual New Year's "resolution" to the 39-member police force, in which he orders officers to smile more and shed their "Dragnet" image. Previous New Year's directives have told officers to clean up their language, and to stop telling people to have a nice day.

**MARYLAND** — State troopers have expanded the number of drug-sniffing dog teams from 11 to 21. The dogs are deployed at toll booths and rest stops along Interstate highways.

**NEW YORK** — New York City's Board of Collective Bargaining has ruled that a Police Department ban on "hog-tying" violent prisoners is not subject to union negotiation. Responding to a petition filed by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the board said that the ban, issued on Feb. 17, 1987, does not have a "practical impact" on officer safety and that suitable alternatives are available. According to the board, the departmental directive did not represent a shift in policy and thus was within the managerial prerogatives of the department.

Gov. Mario Cuomo has signed a bill that allows courts to order ignition interlocks on the cars of convicted drunken drivers, which would prevent the car from being started unless the driver could pass an in-vehicle test measuring blood alcohol levels.

Domestic violence arrests in New York City have increased by 381 percent since 1984, according to statistics released Dec. 27 by the Police Department. There were 2,764 arrests for domestic violence in 1984, and the Police Department projects that there will be more than 13,000 this year. Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward attributed the increase to "our strong pro-arrest policies" regarding domestic violence.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — The synthetic drug known as China White caused 18 of 41 drug overdoses between March and November, according to the Allegheny County coroner. Seven county residents have been charged with making the drug.

## Southeast

**FLORIDA** — Duval County Sheriff Jim McMillan has directed that deputies' spouses will not be allowed on trips unless they are needed in an official capacity. McMillan took the action after two deputies brought their wives along at personal expense on a trip to Reno, Nev., to bring back a prisoner.

Tom Stimus, a Bradenton car dealer, has donated \$100,000 to set up a foundation to prevent domestic violence. He is seeking additional donations to build a \$2-million family shelter and vocational training center.

Eight Miami police officers were suspended with pay Dec. 17 in connection with the beating death of a suspected drug dealer whom police believed had arranged to have one of them murdered. Six of the officers were members of a special undercover unit fighting street drug sales; the other two were supervisors. Authorities say the officers had received an anonymous tip that the dealer had arranged for the murder of Officer Pablo Camacho, who was one of the officers suspended. A police spokesman described the beating of the drug dealer as "a frenzy."

**LOUISIANA** — Children of New Orleans police and firefighters killed in the line of duty will get full scholarships to the University of New Orleans under an endowment by oilman Patrick Taylor. The students, who must meet normal university admission standards, will also get full room and board and a \$2,000 annual stipend.

Lafourche Parish authorities are checking gun and hobby stores for clues to the homemade, remote-controlled pipe bomb that critically injured Sheriff Duffy Breaux on Dec. 15. The sheriff will be hospitalized for several weeks following microsurgery to reattach his left foot.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — A collection of scholarly materials in the area of private security, loss prevention and risk management has been established at Appalachian State University. The collection, which will include audio and videotapes, books, films, articles, journals and reports, will be open to use by students, scholars and business executives.

## Midwest

**ILLINOIS** — Chicago police officers will vote Feb. 1 in the first union decertification election since they won collective bargaining rights in 1980. The city's 10,200 officers below the rank of sergeant will be asked to choose among the Fraternal Order of Police — the current bargaining agent — and three other groups.

Federal agents have accused ex-Chicago police sergeant Ralph Mitchell of selling cocaine from a squad car while working for his brother's suspected cocaine ring.

**KENTUCKY** — State police say the death toll on the state's 700 miles of parkways has not risen since the speed limit was raised to 65 mph last year. Speeding tickets have been cut nearly in half.

**MICHIGAN** — Lawyers for eight Detroit police officers charged with assault and breaking into suspected drug dens argued at a preliminary hearing earlier this month that the officers were merely practicing the "aggressive law enforcement" that was part of the city's drive against crack cocaine. The eight officers, all with the 10th Precinct, have been suspended without pay since August.

Manton Police Chief Kerry Bathe resigned from the one-man force Dec. 13, ripping into the City Council for not allocating more money for law enforcement in the town of 1,400.

Former FBI agent Kathryn Askin, 33, is seeking the help of the American Civil Liberties Union in pursuing a sexual-harassment lawsuit against the Bureau. Askin, who was an agent from 1981 to 1987, claims that a supervisor told her, "The FBI is no place for a girl."

**OHIO** — Richard Holzberger, the sheriff-elect of Butler County, resigned as a Hamilton police officer late last month after his reinstatement to that post was ordered. Holzberger was dismissed last May by Police Chief Tom Knox, who said Holzberger violated city and state law by running for sheriff.

For the third time this month, a police pursuit in Columbus ended in death, when a motorist fleeing police on Dec. 27 ran a red light and slammed into another car at more than 80 mph, killing a family of five, including a young child.

Two inmates in the Hamilton County jail sent their 1988 Christmas wish not to Santa Claus but to Sheriff Simon Leis, in the form of a greeting card that read: "From the men on South 4-A. Keep us in mind for early release." They should have stuck with writing to Santa — Leis said "no deal."

## Plains States

**IOWA** — Gov. Terry Branstad said Dec. 12 that pornography reading rooms planned for state prisons offer the best way of allowing inmates access to the material until state obscenity laws can be changed. A judge ruled that prisons must give inmates access to pornography.

**MISSOURI** — Twenty ex-guards at the St. Louis City Workhouse medium-security prison have appealed their August firing. Officials say the former guards were among 28 who tested positive for drug use.

Callaway County Sheriff Harry Lee has fired two deputies for using an electronic stun gun on a drunken man who refused to sign a voucher after being arrested.

**MONTANA** — Highway Patrol Supt. Robert Landon has resigned after 7½ years in office. Attorney General-elect Marc Racicot says he hopes to promote a successor from within the organization.

**WYOMING** — The 1989 Legislature will be asked to consider a bill to lower the state's legal drinking from 21 to 19.

## Southwest

**COLORADO** — The state has printed up 1,000 tax stamps that will be required of those who sell illegal drugs as of Jan. 1. Sellers face stiff fines if they do not have the tax stamps, which cost \$100 per ounce of marijuana and \$1,000 per ounce of cocaine.

**NEW MEXICO** — Sloppy book-keeping has been blamed for a lack of documentation of overtime by Bernalillo County deputies who patrolled U.S. Forest Service lands last summer. The results of an internal probe by the sheriff's department have been passed along to the county district attorney's office.

**OKLAHOMA** — Ex-Hominy police chief Charles Crawford goes on trial Feb. 2 on misdemeanor nepotism charges. He pleaded not guilty to the charge that he appointed his sister-in-law as a temporary police worker. Crawford, who is black, says he is a victim of racial bias by two white city officials.

**TEXAS** — San Antonio police officer Patricia Calderon, 26, drowned in a creek Dec. 27 after chasing a theft suspect. Louis Miller, 28, was charged with theft and evading arrest in the incident that led to her death. He has not been linked to her death, but a police investigation is underway.

The Dallas Police Department has authorized officers to use 9mm. semiautomatic pistols as their primary weapons. Officers currently use six-shot revolvers.

Houston police say hit-and-run drivers accounted for 23 percent of traffic accidents in 1988, an increase of 1 percent over 1987.

## Far West

**CALIFORNIA** — Under a new law that goes into effect on Jan. 1, any drunken driver who causes an accident will have to reimburse the California Highway Patrol up to \$1,000 for its costs in responding to the accident scene. The Highway Patrol estimates that about 14,500 drunken drivers are involved in traffic accidents each year.

In what is believed to be the first time that a major city police chief was held individually liable for a raid by his officers, Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates was ordered last month to pay more than \$170,000 to a family whose home was left in shambles by a June 1986 police raid.

**HAWAII** — An undercover sting operation in the Hilo area, which began in June 1987, has resulted in the seizure of 667 pounds of marijuana, 695 units of LSD, and one pound each of cocaine and heroin.

**IDAHO** — Kootenai County Undersheriff Larry Broadbent, 51, a key figure in law enforcement efforts against neo-Nazi criminals, will lose his job on Jan. 9 when Pierce Clegg becomes sheriff. Clegg defeated the Republican incumbent, Floyd Stadler, in the November elections.

The city of Arco will dissolve its police department on Jan. 1 and start paying the Butte County Sheriff's Department \$3,400 a month for law enforcement services.

State officials say drug dealing is moving from the cities to more rural areas. Madison County Sheriff Lionel Coon voiced concern after five residents were indicted on cocaine charges — the area's second major drug bust in two years.

**OREGON** — The number of traffic fatalities in the state is up by more than 400 percent this year compared to 1987. As of mid-December, 578 people had died in traffic accidents this year, compared to 136 in 1987. Officials cite higher driving speeds and cuts in police patrols among the causes for the increase.



# Change of style for IBPO

A tactical switch from rowdy street demonstrations to quiet "behind-closed-doors" negotiations has proved a winning formula for Atlanta's International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO), which has recently scored some long sought-after victories on labor and policy issues.

It was only a year ago when union members, demanding pay increases of 4 percent, marched down Peachtree Street, handing out leaflets portraying the city as unsafe and vowing retaliation at the polls against city officials who ignored their demands.

But the Atlanta City Council, determined not to be intimidated by the union's tactics — which included disrupting City Council meetings — rejected the demands of the 850-member Local 623.

As a result, union officials were forced to adopt a more diplomatic

stance in seeking to air their members' grievances. The more subtle efforts have paid off in overtime pay for police sergeants and a commitment by the Department of Public Safety to provide officers with better weapons.

## No More Blowing Steam

"We have something of a strategy now," said Chip Warren, an IBPO national vice president based in the union's Atlanta office. "Instead of blowing off steam, screaming in front of news cameras, we're trying to work out our problems behind closed doors with city officials."

It's a far cry from the situation earlier this year when Atlanta, already jittery over its role as site of the 1988 Democratic National Convention as well as an onslaught of anti-abortion protesters swelling its jails, ignored

the police demonstrators and their demands.

As the convention approached, union officials switched tactics, with Warren and three other union officials engaging in quiet negotiations with city officials on overtime pay for officers working the convention.

City officials responded to the union's change in its bargaining posture by announcing that officers on the convention beat would be paid time-and-a-half.

## Even-Handedness Wins Out

Shirley Franklin, Atlanta's chief administrative officer, told the Atlanta Journal and Constitution that the union's more even-handed approach to negotiations helped to win city officials over.

"Working with them [before] the Democratic National Convention, they were very clear about what was acceptable and what was necessary in order to have police morale high and in order to be fully staffed during the convention," she said.

The union's improved relations with the city have garnered some other successes as well.

In September, Public Safety Commissioner George Napper announced that the Police Bureau would be arming its officers with 9mm. automatic weapons, in place of the standard issue

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# Psychological exams zings Denver recruits

More than one-fourth of Denver's latest cohort of 82 police recruits have been rejected after failing new psychological tests that the Police Department ordered in an effort to revamp its police officer testing system.

The new screening process, which includes a 30-minute psychological test in addition to the standard four-hour written examination, weeded out 21 new recruits from the eligibility rolls — 26 percent of the academy class.

Only about 8 percent of the recruits were cut under the old police testing system, which was based entirely on written exams.

"The failure rate was significantly higher this time around," said Ed Gietl, executive director of the Civil Service Commission.

"The psychologist looks at the written tests, and from that he looks for specific areas to question the individual about in the interview," Gietl explained.

Interviewers found that test results showed some recruits to have a low ability to handle stress and others who were likely to take unwarranted risks, or who had a tendency to overact or use excessive force, the Denver Post reported.

The screening test reportedly uncovered evidence of drug use by some applicants, according to Denver psychologist John

Nicoletti, who interviewed the 82 recruits.

"If somebody says they've been interested in police work since they were young but used drugs throughout their life, that shows a discrepancy," said Nicoletti, who monitors testing for the Lakewood, Arvada, and Northglenn, Colo., police departments. He said it is not unusual for failure rates among police recruits to climb each time a department adds another level of psychological screening.

[See the April 15, May 1, and May 15, 1988, issues of LEN for a three-part series on the psychological screening of police recruits.]

Denver Police Chief Ari Zavaras told the Denver Post there was no evidence that recruits with "psychological problems" had passed the old tests and are now on the force.

"There haven't been any identifiable problems on the department, although obviously we've had some disciplinary things come to pass. We've always looked for ways to get the best people available," he said.

The new police testing system is part of a Civil Service effort to hire better police officers — an effort that will include taking urine samples from recruits to check for drug use.

# Federal File



A roundup of criminal justice-related activities at the Federal level.

## ★ Drug Enforcement Administration

The special agent in charge of the DEA's Philadelphia office told a Congressional subcommittee Dec. 8 that the city is likely to continue as a point of entry for narcotics because drug traffickers know that other East Coast ports are better staffed and equipped to stop drugs from coming in. Testifying before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee, Samuel Billbrough said that more active ports of entry for drugs, such as New York and Miami, have more manpower and sophisticated equipment, and drug dealers know it. He added, however, that he believed the entire Federal antidrug effort to be "grossly underfunded." Said Billbrough: "I don't think we have the resources to do the job. Not only that, it appears our resources are being decreased at a time when the problem is at its worst." At the same hearing, David Warren, the special agent in charge of the Customs Service in Philadelphia, told the House members that before Customs agents could search one suspicious cargo — cases of canned anchovies — last September, they had to borrow an X-ray machine from the Secret Service in New York because Philadelphia does not have such a machine for Customs' use. After the loaner arrived, Customs agents found 2,475 pounds of cocaine — the largest amount ever seized in Philadelphia. The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Thomas M. Foglietta (D.-Pa.), observed: "This is what upsets me. Eight hundred million dollars has been spent on the B-2 bomber, yet we don't have enough money to buy you gentlemen an X-ray machine."

## ★ General Accounting Office

A GAO official told Congress Dec. 7 that the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the nation's first line of defense against a foreign oil embargo, is vulnerable to terrorist attack. Keith Fultz said that last year a mock terrorist attack on the 550-million-barrel underground oil reserve "damaged or destroyed" power substations, pipeline valves and an emergency operations center at the five consolidated storage sites in Louisiana and Texas. The "terrorists" — 11 members of the Army's Special Forces — obtained blueprints of the oil reserve and its 240 miles of pipeline from a university library in Louisiana. They also "were able to recruit local dissidents to assist them in attacking the SPR facilities," Fultz said. A security audit conducted by the GAO included recommendations for improving security at the reserve, but they have been classified "secret" by the U.S. Department of Energy.

## ★ Centers for Disease Control

More than 23,000 people were killed in alcohol-related traffic incidents in 1987, but officials of the Centers for Disease Control reported Dec. 15 that the proportion of fatal crashes involving alcohol has dropped over the last five years. Last year, the CDC officials said, 23,630 people were killed in the U.S. in alcohol-related crashes — or 51 percent of the total of 43,386 traffic fatalities. In 1982, 57 percent of the traffic fatalities were alcohol-related. The CDC report identified three factors that may have contributed to the decrease: greater public awareness of the problem, enactment of more stringent laws and increased enforcement, and laws that raised the drinking age to 21.

# Treasury Dept. forges ahead in effort to make counterfeit-proof currency

The U.S. Treasury is scrambling to come up with a method that will make the nation's currency "copyproof," in the face of a proliferation of high-tech color duplicating machines which officials fear could tempt office workers into becoming "casual counterfeiters."

Treasury spokesman Ira Polikoff told LEN that the department, which is charged with printing the nation's currency, is exploring "a number of methods that we could employ that would create an unpleasant situation for potential counterfeiters" who might be tempted to duplicate currency notes on the high-resolution copying machines that are expected to be in wide use in offices nationwide by the early 1990's.

Treasury Department efforts are not being directed against organized counterfeiting rings so much as they are against "someone who needs an extra \$10 for groceries." Such an individual could use a high-tech copying machine to "produce a currency note that's identical in appearance to a real note, although it may feel different because of the paper," Polikoff said.

A process employing polyester threads embedded into currency notes was supposed to be in full production by late 1987, but Polikoff said the program hit some snags.

The process of inserting polyester strips, called "security threads," into currency notes was found to be the "best and cheapest" anticounterfeiting measure available. The threads spell out the bill's denomination and appear several times on the note and are visible only when held up to light. The phrase "United States of America" is engraved around the currency's portraits as an added counterfeiting-prevention measure.

The threads cannot be "picked up" by the lights used in office copying machines during the duplicating process, Polikoff said.

But when Government printers tried running sheets of blank dollars through the presses, the polyester threads got twisted inside the presses. In another attempt, blank bills with \$50 dollar security threads were put through presses that produce \$20 notes — resulting in the nation's first \$70 bills.

While Treasury officials still believe that the security-thread approach is feasible, the search continues for a type of paper that complements the Treasury's printing process.

"And until such time as that quality can be assured, we won't print and can't print it," Polikoff said.

But he added that Treasury of-

ficials hope to have some method perfected before the sophisticated color copying machines proliferate.

Other ways to deter counterfeiting have been explored as well, Polikoff said, including processes employing holograms, watermarks and defraction grading techniques, which would cause the bill to change color when it is held under the light.

"Holograms were nice but expensive, and they tend to lose their holographic techniques when they're handled roughly," Polikoff said. Holograms would have cost 25 cents to 30 cents for each dollar produced, while the security-thread process costs only "one-tenth of one cent" per currency note, Polikoff said.

Polikoff, who called U.S. currency the international favorite of counterfeiters, said the Treasury Department is "constantly" exploring new techniques to stay one step ahead of the "funny-money makers."

"It's a dynamic endeavor," he added.

Last year, \$62.2 million in counterfeit money was seized by the Secret Service, according to Special Agent Richard Adams. An additional \$9.3 million in bogus bills managed to pass into the economy.

Adams estimated that the Secret Service seizes 90 percent of counterfeit currency.



# People and Places

## Ranger first

Texas Ranger Lee Roy Young Jr. says he would like to be viewed as just "another person here working," but his stature as the first black ever appointed to the elite, 165-year-old state police unit has overshadowed that desire and made him a local celebrity of sorts.

Young told the Associated Press that he doesn't feel he warrants the special attention he's received since becoming the first black on the 94-man force in early September. He said he wishes instead that "the only time I'd be brought out in the limelight is when I'm working on something that's a large investigation, or something where there's a lot of people involved."

To that end, the 41-year-old lawman is receiving special training and is investigating murder and kidnapping cases.

Becoming a Texas Ranger marked the fulfillment of a dream that began when Young was a boy in southwest Texas.

Young, a University of Texas graduate and Navy veteran, has pursued a law enforcement career for much of his life. He served 15 years with the state's Department of Public Safety and was a criminal intelligence investigator in San Antonio prior to becoming a Ranger.

Young, who is based in the Dallas suburb of Garland, was appointed in July after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged that the Texas Department of Public Safety — of which the Rangers are a part — had passed over black officers for promotions.

The NAACP greeted Young's appointment as a "step in the right direction."

Young said he now wishes the publicity surrounding his appointment would "just fade away." He said he has not encountered discrimination nor has he seen others discriminated against by Texas Rangers.

"Of course, I haven't really been looking for it," he added.

Young is aware that he may be looked upon as a role model for black youths, and he offered some advice.

"You set your sights on something, and you work toward obtaining that goal, and don't let anything else get in your way."

## 150G whiz

Although it's difficult to say for certain, the best-paid cop in the United States may well be a lieutenant with the Port Authority Police in New York, who last year raked in more than \$150,000 in salary, overtime and retroactive raises.

Lieut. William Doubraski is one of at least 60 Port Authority police officers who were able to double their base salaries and earn more than \$100,000 in 1988, according to a survey by the New York Daily News.

The newspaper's annual year-end tally of the top overtime earners in the Port Authority police showed that an additional 30 PA officers — who patrol the Hudson River bridges and tunnels, Manhattan's World Trade Center and Port Authority Bus Terminal, and the four major airports in New York and New Jersey region — will make between \$90,000 and \$100,000 this year.

Doubraski, the clear winner in the earnings derby, works out of the bustling Port Authority Bus Terminal. His total earnings for the year included \$32,976 in retroactive wages from salary hikes dating back to 1986. The raises were negotiated earlier this year as PA officers were working under an expired contract.

Doubraski's base pay is set at \$53,062, but the retroactive salary increase, along with \$53,788 in overtime, holiday pay and night differentials, pushed his total police income to \$150,112.

The Daily News said the figure could go even higher once December's overtime pay is added to the total.

Not far behind Doubraski was Sgt. John Deana, who parlayed his \$44,916 base salary into a \$144,427 bonanza — \$42,610 of that in overtime pay.

Third on the list — and the only one to consent to an interview with the Daily News — was Officer Larry Greene, a 19-year veteran who earned \$105,402 this year while patrolling New York City's LaGuardia Airport. Greene was able to triple his \$34,075-a-year base salary once the retroactive pay increase and \$42,544 in overtime were added.

"Hey, I worked hard for it — I put in a lot of time for that, a lot of

time," Greene said. "I had very few days off this year."

"But if I could have gotten more overtime I would have taken it," Greene added.

He said he is saving to make a down payment on a home in Florida.

Port Authority officials blame this year's record \$16-million overtime bill on a doubling of the arrest rate by PA officers and on contract problems that left Police Superintendent Henry DeGeneste with a shortage of supervisory personnel.

DeGeneste said drugs was the biggest single factor for the huge increase in PA arrests this year. In the bus terminal alone, PA officers have made 4,114 arrests so far this year, up from 1,944 last year.

"We can attribute one out of every three arrests there directly to drug use," DeGeneste said.

## Mrs. sippi law enforcer

For the first time ever, the state of Mississippi will soon grant maternity leave to its Commissioner of Public Safety. That's because, for the first time in the state's history, the public safety commissioner is a woman.

Gov. Ray Mabus last month tapped Louisa O. Dixon, a 38-year-old attorney, to head the Mississippi Public Safety Commission last month. Dixon has held the post on an interim basis since last year when Mabus, then newly elected, asked her to join his cabinet.

"I said to the Governor I would take it in on an interim basis, but don't leave me there. I'm not a masochist. I don't want to go where people aren't going to accept me," Dixon told the New York Times.

At the outset, her appointment was greeted less than enthusiastically by some of the 534 state troopers under her command, some of whom had visions of patrolling Mississippi highways in "pink patrol cars," according to Lieut. Col. B. J. Hughes, whom Dixon appointed as assistant Highway Patrol chief.

"People were talking about worst-case scenarios," Hughes said. "But enforcement is up, morale is up, the mood is very upbeat."

Dixon's appointment is part of the Governor's plan to bring some 20th century ideas to a state government that is long on 19th century traditions. Mabus also appointed the first black man, Lee Roy Black, to head the state's correctional system.

As public safety commissioner, Dixon also oversees the state's narcotics bureau, the crime laboratory, the medical examiner's office, and law-enforcement training facilities.

Those who doubt her ability might be swayed by a look at her resume, which includes posts on the state and Federal levels. She was a lawyer for the Economic

Regulatory Administration from 1979 to 1982, when she left to work on the brief Presidential campaign of Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio).

Mabus, who was then state auditor, offered Dixon a job as director of investigations for the department. She held the position through some difficult times, notably during an FBI investigation into misuse of funds by county government, which resulted in the indictments of 57 of the state's 410 county supervisors.

Her involvement in the case did not endear her to some local officials, she told the Times.

"Everyone knew me as the ogre from the auditor's office," she said.

After his election as Governor, Mabus asked her to serve as Commissioner of Public Safety on an interim basis — a move that bucked tradition because Dixon's predecessors had always been men with military or law-enforcement backgrounds.

But during her interim tenure last year, Dixon earned some grudging respect by instituting a tough crackdown on drunken driving and hiring assistants on the basis of merit rather than patronage — breaking another cherished tradition of the South's "good-old-boy" network.

Dixon seems to be winning the respect of the state's law-enforcement agents — and bringing out a little good humor as well. Recently, a group of Mississippi lawmen presented her with a camouflage-colored flak jacket equipped with a teddy bear, pacifier, rattle and disposable diaper. Dixon is expecting her first child in March and will take a maternity leave of six to eight weeks.

## Bang-up job

A dented patrol car is not generally considered an unusual casualty resulting from an officer's patrol duties, but for Officer Tina Carelli of the Dormont, Pa., Police Department, the dented door of her cruiser was cause for her dismissal.

But Carelli, a nine-year veteran and the town's lone female officer, says the dented door was just an excuse for the Dormont Police Department to dump her — the culmination, she says, of years of sexual harassment and discrimination against her by other officers in the department.

Carelli, 29, was dismissed by a 6-1 vote of the City Council in this Pittsburgh suburb during a Dec. 5 meeting. Her dismissal is said to have resulted from an Oct. 30 incident in which the door of her cruiser was dented, causing \$500 in damage, as she helped to break up a fight. The formal charge against her was filing a false report about how the car became dented, and although Carelli subjected herself to polygraph tests that showed she didn't know how the right door of her cruiser was damaged, Police Chief Charles

Lee insisted she sign a statement that she lied about how the damage occurred.

"I've said all along that I accept responsibility for the dent, although I'm not sure how it happened," said Carelli. "I offered to pay for it, and I said I'd accept any disciplinary action."

When Carelli refused to sign the statement, Lee suspended her and the City Council upheld the suspension, then fired her.

"They're saying I'm a liar, and I am not a liar. I passed a polygraph test," Carelli told the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. But the polygraph report, signed by Pittsburgh police Det. Joseph Figora, is not admissible in court.

Carelli contends the incident was the climax of a campaign to oust her from a department that has been hostile to her from Day One — and to back up her claim she has a folder of obscene notes, cartoons and verbal abuse allegedly directed at her by the department's male officers.

"They just didn't want me there. They hired me as a token because they felt compelled to. I scored highest on the test, but they didn't like having a woman on the force," she said.

She said she complained to Lee about the treatment she had received, but did not lodge a formal complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission out of fears she would be branded a troublemaker.

Lee told the Post-Gazette that he had never seen the "alleged obscene materials" and was unaware of any complaints by Carelli over unfair treatment.

"I was always a good officer. I love police work. It's the only thing I ever wanted to do," said Carelli, who holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from the University of Pittsburgh and a master's degree in psychology from California University of Pennsylvania.

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## What They Are Saying:

"So long as good people have guns, bad people will get them."

State Senator John Russo of New Jersey, who is proposing tighter curbs on handgun sales and ownership in the Garden State. (1:4)



# Not much money for locals in 1988 drug act

Don't look for huge amounts of money to filter down to local law-enforcement agencies from the \$484.8 million Congress appropriated for 1989 in the Omnibus



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

Drug Initiative of 1988. That's the word from Dr. Charles P. Smith, head of the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, which holds the purse strings on Federal grants for state and local drug-abuse programs.

Speaking before the National Law Enforcement Council in November, Smith said that about \$60 million of the new funds will be available for block grants to states. That's in addition to the \$130 million already in the till for state grants in the regular fiscal 1989 budget.

The BJA director predicted that the new legislation will be good for state and local government. For one thing, they will have a friend in the Office of National Drug Control Policy, which was created by the omnibus drug bill. An associate director in the

new "drug czar's" office will provide "a coordinating mechanism that will be thinking state and local all the time," Smith said.

There was a protracted battle in Congress over whether funds for the anti-drug effort should go through the states or directly to cities. The U.S. Conference of Mayors lobbied hard for direct grants to cities, but lost. In Smith's view, that's a good thing. He noted that in the Los Angeles area alone, there are 56 law-enforcement jurisdictions, and the best way to tackle drugs is through a coordinated effort based on a state strategy. "So the mechanism has been set up in the drug bill to target those areas that are particularly in need," Smith said. "This means also that there is an opportunity for many, many multi-jurisdictional efforts. The new legislation says that if you are a player on the field, it is basically a multi-jurisdictional game. That means Federal, state and local. It means police, courts and corrections. And it means police, police, police at the local level. It means dealing with problems collectively, not just unilaterally."

Smith also pointed out that the drug bill puts Justice Department agencies like the Drug Enforcement Administration and

the FBI in the prevention field for the first time. "As we well know, there is in many cases resistance to any prevention activity on the part of an enforcement agency," he said. "But the new legislation permits, encourages and enables that to happen, not only on the state and local level but at the Federal level. We're working with the DEA, the FBI and other agencies, and for the first time they're getting involved in a drug abuse education and reduction program rather than just law enforcement — and they're very enthused about that opportunity."

The Bureau of Justice Assistance will use its discretionary funds to pay for ongoing and new demonstration projects, Smith said. But BJA won't necessarily extend successful demonstration projects into new cities. States that want to adopt such projects will have to use block grants or their own funds. "That means, for example, that if projects like our task forces on crack, organized crime and street sales are working in 5 or 10 places — and they are working very, very well — that everybody should look to the Federal Government to fund them in 30 or 80 places," he said. "The Federal Government has a role as a coordinating mechanism

and an idea-generating mechanism, but it's not necessarily supposed to supplant the activities that are properly at the state and local level to enforce the law and deal with the courts, and so forth."

The Federal role should be minimal, Smith said. "That has been the position of the Reagan Administration and I believe it will be the position of the Bush Administration," he asserted. "I also believe there was a lot more support for that concept in Congress than a lot of people thought."

The BJA director said his agency will continue funding "some of the good things, such as certain crack and street sales task forces, and we'll increase our activity in the drug gang area." In addition, BJA will cooperate with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to fight

drugs in public housing projects. It will also focus efforts on drug testing and the drug use forecasting system, as well as on drug treatment programs in jails and prisons. "If you just put people in prison and let them back out without sensing the character of their drug problem, that's probably a mistake," he said.

All in all, the omnibus drug legislation has strengthened the role of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Smith said. It will also benefit state and local law enforcement, but not with a torrent of dollars.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, NJ 07675.

## Supreme Court Briefs:

### No immunity in grand jury room

By Joseph Welter

[Editor's Note: With the Supreme Court slowly getting up to full speed on its 1988-89 docket of criminal justice cases, LEN's Supreme Court correspondent this week turns his attention to a potentially ground-breaking case that was recently decided by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.]

Historically, police officers who falsely testified in criminal cases were immune from civil liability as a result of that testimony. In 1983, the Supreme Court extended the immunity coverage to civil actions under 42 U.S.C. 1983 (*Briscoe v. LaHue*, 460 U.S. 325). Although Section 1983 provides a civil remedy for deprivation of constitutional or statutorily created rights, the Court declared that police officers who offer false trial testimony are exempt from liability under the statute.

More recently, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled that Section 1983 immunity does not apply to police officers who falsely testify before a grand jury. The Supreme Court has never directly addressed the false-testimony issue in the context of the grand jury setting.

#### Background of the Case

In *White v. Frank*, 855 F.2d 956 (1988), two officers of the Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Police Department testified before a grand jury, at a pre-trial hearing,

and at trial that Willie White sold cocaine to a confidential informant. White was indicted and subsequently convicted in 1983 on the basis of the officers' testimony. One year later, during an internal investigation of the Poughkeepsie Police Department Crime Prevention Unit, the two officers were implicated in widespread corruption within the unit. In 1985, one of the officers confessed that the testimony offered to convict White was perjured. After White's conviction was vacated pursuant to state law, he initiated a suit under Section 1983 for deprivation of his rights under the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Although the appellate court's reasoning is based on a strict statutory interpretation of Section 1983 and the common law, the case yields a result which not only undercuts the policies of the immunity doctrine as set forth by the Supreme Court in *Briscoe*, but threatens the existence of the immunity doctrine as a whole.

Under the common law, a witness who merely offered testimony at trial fell under the protection of the immunity doctrine, while a witness who was instrumental in initiating a prosecution was subject to civil liability for malicious prosecution. Section 1983 was drafted to mirror the common law in terms of civil liability — if liability existed under the common law, the same liability would exist under the

statute. Based on these premises, the Second Circuit court concluded that the officers' grand jury testimony initiated the prosecution, and hence they exposed themselves to civil liability under Section 1983 for malicious prosecution. The key issue, however, is not whether the officers initiated the prosecution, but rather whether witnesses in criminal cases should be subject to civil liability as a matter of public policy.

#### Truth Takes Precedence

Ironically, the main thrust behind the immunity doctrine is the protection of the integrity of the judicial process. Public policy dictates that the free and unobstructed determination of the truth takes precedence over the imposition of civil liability for perjured testimony. Justice Stevens stated in *Briscoe* that the inevitable dangers of abolishing the immunity doctrine are that witnesses will not come forward to testify, and those who do may distort their testimony in favor of the accused to avoid subsequent liability.

Abolishing the immunity doctrine in the context of grand jury testimony advances the evils that the Supreme Court attempted to eliminate by recognizing Section 1983 immunity. Witnesses may not come forward to testify before the grand jury, and those who do may shade their testimony to

Continued on Page 7

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# “Radical, major” reform urged for academy

Continued from Page 1  
paramilitary style of instruction that has earned it a reputation of being one of the toughest police training facilities in the country. White told the Boston Globe that academy officials had begun drafting the proposals long before attention was focused on police training as a result of Shepard's death.

Most of the critics who have called for reforms since the cadet's death have been outsiders who have "no background whatsoever in training," he said. "They are politicians or other public officials, with their own agendas."

The changes will require the approval of Public Safety Commissioner William McCabe, who is said to favor reform in academy training practices.

The move by the State Police

Academy comes just two weeks after the Criminal Justice Training Council approved a plan to revamp training procedures used in the instruction of the state's law-enforcement officers. It also gives interim Executive Director Peter W. Agnes Jr. the authority to dismiss or reassign top-level council administrators.

Agnes replaced former executive director Gary F. Egan, who resigned from the post he had held since 1976. Egan's resignation came after Attorney General James M. Shannon's highly critical report of the Agawam incident, which charged that the tragedy resulted from "a massive failure" of the state's police training methods.

No Guidance, No Standards

The report also charged that guidance for instructors was "in-

adequate to nonexistent," that training methods were too rigorous, and that no standards existed to establish the physical fitness requirements of incoming cadets.

Shannon's report called for a "radical, major overhaul" of the state's police training program; some Massachusetts legislators have called for abolishing the training council altogether.

Under the council's changes, which will affect 18 academies that train 1,200 cadets a year, recruits will no longer be subjected to training that involves extreme physical exertion or contradictory and confusing orders from instructors. Other changes will substitute a discipline system based on commendations and demerits for one using punishing physical exercises. Academies have also been

ordered to teach skills to cope with stress, rather than attempting to simulate potentially stressful on-the-job incidents.

Agnes said the changes are interim measures that will remain in place until probes of police training by two special legislative committees and a panel ap-

pointed by Gov. Michael S. Dukakis are completed.

The council also announced that incoming cadets would be required to pass a new standardized written exam and would be subject to stricter physical fitness tests, including screenings for heart or drug problems.

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## Other cities getting jittery over handgun proliferation

Although the New Jersey and California curbs on handguns and semiautomatic weapons may be overriding concerns of the National Rifle Association, the organization may find its attention focused on a number of other fronts nationwide in the months ahead. Three Chicago suburbs, prompted by last May's rampage by an armed, deranged woman, which left a child dead and six others wounded, are now considering restrictions on handgun ownership.

In Winnetka, Ill., where 30-year-old Laurie Dann's odyssey of terror ended with her suicide, a public hearing will be held Jan. 10 on a measure that would ban handgun possession. The town already has a ban on handgun sales.

Highland Park, Ill., held a

public hearing Dec. 14 on a measure that would ban the sale of handguns. Handgun possession would be restricted to police and sportsmen, who would be subject to background checks.

Two proposals are being considered in Wilmette, Ill.: one to ban possession of handguns and another that would prohibit sales.

In Portland, Me., meanwhile, Police Chief Michael Chitwood has said he will ask the City Council in January to toughen gun-permit guidelines that are already in place. Chitwood said he would like to see potential purchasers fingerprinted and subjected to background checks. Under the police chief's proposal, those persons permitted to purchase guns would be required to undergo gun training and safety courses.

## Strike up the ban:

# NJ weighs stricter handgun curbs

Continued from Page 1

for a permit for each handgun purchased. Waiting periods of up to 60 days are not uncommon.

The law has been credited with decreasing handgun assaults and deaths. Supporters say the long wait for a permit discourages those who might otherwise commit "crimes of passion" if handguns were readily obtainable.

Russo's campaign to ban nearly all handgun sales in New Jersey is underscored by a personal tragedy: In 1970, his father was shot to death in his home by a robber with a stolen handgun.

He argues that further restrictions on handguns are needed because "so long as good people have guns, bad people will get them."

But opponents say Russo — a potential Democratic candidate

for Governor in 1989 — is trying to make political hay out of the handgun issue. They charge that Russo, a moderate conservative, needs a strong liberal cause to garner support from Democrats.

"John Russo is looking for an issue that gives him visibility in a favorable context," said Cliff Zukin, a Rutgers University professor and political pollster, in a recent New York Times interview.

Russo does have a track record as a gun-control supporter, however, having backed a 1981 firearms bill that later went down to defeat.

According to political leaders quoted by the New York Times, Russo's proposal may face some rough sledding in the Legislature, which has a Democratic-controlled Senate and a Republican-controlled Assembly. Earlier this year, the Assembly voted to liberalize the state's

handgun laws by allowing permit holders to buy more than one gun.

But the NRA, still reeling from recent, well-publicized — and expensive — defeats in the gun-control arena, is apparently taking Russo's proposal seriously enough to spend large sums of money to support New Jersey candidates who are against gun-control measures.

With more than 3 million members, the NRA is one of the best-financed, most politically potent lobbying organizations in the country. But even the considerable clout of the NRA was unable to overturn a Maryland handgun law in a November referendum.

The NRA, which spent an estimated \$6.3 million in the unsuccessful Maryland campaign, maintains that New Jersey will end up shelling out millions of dollars to purchase the handguns of deceased permit-holders.

## Atlanta IBPO finds soft-sell approach wins more friends than vocal protest

Continued from Page 3

.38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolvers. Officers in Atlanta, like those nationwide, had complained of coming up against criminals better armed than themselves.

In early December the bureau appointed 42 officers to senior positions, the first step in a newly instituted career-development plan.

Union officials were asked by the city to help draft a new police testing process. The police testing issue has for years been a source of ongoing friction between the city and its police. As the two sides slugged it out in court, officers eligible for promotions simply didn't get them.

Older and Wiser

Union officials say that years of

struggle, which began when the IBPO first began recruiting officers in 1984, are finally showing tangible results. They also say the union, as it gets older, is learning how to negotiate more diplomatically through traditional channels.

"We're working it out so that you don't see us on the tube [demonstrating] every night," Warren told the Journal and Constitution.

"And that wasn't working anyway," he added.

The union is one of the first in the country to be run under an arrangement described by Warren as an "affirmative action presidential commission," with a black, a white and a female copresident. Its office has five full-time employees, three representatives, a secretary and a full-time

attorney.

The union has offered a glimmer of hope to Atlanta officers who for years had complained of low pay, bad morale and inferior weapons. Previous efforts to unionize the department ended in failures.

But now, even Police Chief Morris G. Redding admits to "a very good area of communication" between himself and the union he initially opposed.

Until 1986 the IBPO existed as an fraternal association much like Atlanta's other two police organizations, the Fraternal Order of Police and the Afro-American Patrolmen's League. But a U.S. District Court judge ruled that year that Atlanta had to give public safety employees the same union rights held by other city employees.

## Supreme Court Briefs:

# Curbing grand jury immunity

Continued from Page 5

avoid liability. Admittedly, the witness can freely testify at trial without fear of liability. However, in a case where the prosecutor cannot get an indictment without the free and unobstructed testimony of the witness, a case which should have gone to trial is dismissed.

A second problem the Supreme Court was concerned with was retaliation against police officers by the accused. Quoting Judge Learned Hand, the Court said, "It has been thought in the end better to leave unredressed the wrongs done by dishonest officers than subject those who try to do their duty to the constant dread of retaliation." *Briscoe*, at 345. In the context of the Second Circuit's *White* decision, every officer who testifies before a grand jury will be subject to retaliatory litigation by the accused, thus

rendering this policy meaningless.

Other concerns of the Supreme Court in *Briscoe* were the flood of litigation against police officers under Section 1983 and the effect these suits would have on the officer's performance of his duties. Again, the decision in *White* undercuts both of these policies.

### Circumventing Immunity

In addition to frustrating the policies set forth by the Supreme Court, the *White* decision potentially threatens the pillars of the immunity doctrine as a whole. Assuming that a police officer who testifies at trial will testify before the grand jury, the immunity doctrine protecting trial testimony is rendered useless. The *White* decision effectively allows parties to circumvent the immunity doctrine by claiming

deprivation of rights based on the perjured grand jury testimony, rather than on trial testimony.

In effect, the Second Circuit is proposing a rule permitting Section 1983 suits whereby liability would turn on whether the witness effectively initiated the prosecution through the testimony offered. The Supreme Court's decision in *Briscoe* would seem to indicate that the adverse impact such a rule would have on the criminal justice process is not worth the sacrifice. Whether the Supreme Court will grant a full plenary hearing to the *White* case is yet uncertain. However, if the number of Section 1983 suits against police officers increases markedly in the Second Circuit, it is likely that the Supreme Court will at some point address the issue of whether Section 1983 immunity should be extended to grand jury testimony.

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Albanese, Sieh:

## Prof. Richard F. Sparks — a remembrance

By Jay S. Albanese  
and Edward H. Sieh

It was a mid-summer event that passed with little or no fanfare in the criminal justice community. On July 30 of this year, Richard Franklin Sparks died at the age of 54. In many ways he was a significant figure in the field of criminology, but there are other things for which he will always be remembered by colleagues, peers and friends.

Dick Sparks was best known in the academic world as the co-author of "Key Issues in Criminology" (McGraw-Hill, 1970). The book was one of the most successful ever written in the field, having been translated into seven languages. When asked in 1980 if he planned a second edition of the book, Sparks said, "It would have to be four times longer and, besides, I have better things to do."

If one were to measure his life in the

terms by which academics often value themselves, Sparks was a productive scholar. All told, he was the author of five books, the editor of two others, and he wrote approximately 25 articles published in journals and books. He also wrote an array of research proposals that were funded in excess of \$2 million during his lifetime. But these numbers do not provide the measure of the man. As most academics know by now, scholarly productivity often bears no relationship to personality.

Dick Sparks was born on Sept. 4, 1933, in Ironton, Ohio. He was a voracious reader from childhood forward, and in later life one was never able to suggest material to him that he had not already read, whether it was criminology, science fiction or anything else. After spending his youth in a military academy and finishing high school in only three years, he entered Northwestern University at age 16, receiving a bachelor of arts degree in economics and political science in 1954.

He entered the U.S. Air Force in 1955 and, as he put it, "thanks to a defective early-model computer in the Pentagon" he was sent to England, where he stayed until 1974. After his discharge from the military, he joined the editorial staff of *The Economist* and, in his own words, "served as the world's worst industrial correspondent."

In 1961, Sparks began graduate work at the University of Cambridge, studying "criminal responsibility" at the new Institute of Criminology there. He lived and worked in Cambridge for most of the next 13 years, earning his Ph.D. in 1966 and joining the faculty there in 1967. His two children were born while he was at Cambridge, and he was later to write that these were good years, living "in that idyllic town, and for most of that time we were very happy."

Rutgers University opened a new School of Criminal Justice in 1974, and Dick Sparks was invited to join the facul-



Richard F. Sparks

ty as a visiting professor. He and his family moved to Princeton, N.J., and he had six productive years at Rutgers, finishing among other projects, the well-regarded book "Surveying Victims" (John Wiley, 1977). He received the Rutgers University Faculty Merit Award in 1977. Sparks was never a diplomat, but he was always well prepared when critical of the work of others. He was often correct in his analysis and, because he wrote well and spoke eloquently, he was a formidable opponent.

In 1981, the "roof fell in in various ways," as Sparks was later to say. In the space of just a few months, he had left his wife of 20 years, a large grant from the

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## Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

### House arrest: low risk or high?

"Having received approval of the state Legislature, the city Department of Correction plans to begin a house arrest program for certain inmates awaiting trial. If the program works, it could significantly reduce recidivism, and overcrowding in the jails. But there are reasonable fears — fears that must be addressed. House arrest is to be used only when the jails reach 101 percent of capacity. Persons charged with violent crimes — or with a record of such crimes — will not be eligible. Participants must report daily to a correction officer and will be subject to random drug testing, random visits by correction officers and a curfew. Starting in '89, their whereabouts will be monitored by electronic ankle bracelets. During the day, they will attend drug treatment or educational or job-training programs — all fine and good, since part of the aim of this experiment is rehabilitation. But there is a problem. The participants will be selected by a three-member panel from the Correction Department. That panel will send inmates' names to judges and district attorneys, who will have two days to make any objections or submit additional information that could disqualify a candidate. But the final say remains the panel's. Judges and DA's cannot reject anyone outright. That's wrong. Dead wrong. No inmate comes with 'Guaranteed Safe' stamped on their person. Time and again, parole boards and bureaucracies, accountable only to themselves, have created scandal and ignited public outrage by springing criminals in defiance of judges' explicit sentences. It would be foolhardy to invite more of that. Far better to let the courts and the DA's have accountable authority here. This program is supposed to be an experiment. And an experiment should be controlled. And this experiment should have the tightest controls possible."

— *The New York Daily News*  
Dec. 29, 1988

### Kennedy's vote could change the course of the Supreme Court

"As the U.S. Supreme Court moves deeply into its 1989-89 term, the big question remains whether Justice Anthony Kennedy will provide the crucial fifth vote giving the conservative Justices the majority. It appears likely he will, judging by some of his past decisions as a Federal appellate judge, but it's never a good idea to make predictions about the direction a jurist will take once he reaches the highest court. Stories have already begun to pour out of the Court — cases it will or will not hear. The hardest is yet to come: decisions on such issues as civil rights, affirmative action, capital punishment and drug-testing. Speculation has been focused on the makeup of the Court under President-elect Bush, who may be naming two appointees if Justices Brennan, 82, and Blackmun, 80, retire. (Justice Thurgood Marshall, 80, insists his appointment is for life, and he intends to serve his time.) Obviously, these appointments, if made, will have a long-lasting impact. This term, however, the decisions by current Justices on so many difficult issues will certainly have a major impact, and that fifth vote will tip the scales one way or the other. Justice Kennedy does not carry an enviable burden."

— *The Cincinnati Enquirer*  
Dec. 8, 1988

### Another public defender money crunch

"A shortage of funds for the city public defender's office is posing serious problems for the criminal justice system and may cause unwanted consequences at the City Workhouse. Most workhouse inmates are awaiting their day in court. Some of their cases require testimony from experts, ranging from psychiatrists to handwriting analysts. The public defender's office, which represents many of these inmates, has run out of money to pay for the testimony by experts. Circuit judges and prosecutors have addressed the problem so far by delaying trials where the testimony of experts is needed. That's a fair approach, because this testimony could determine whether a defendant receives a fair trial. The court delays, however, could mean an increase in the workhouse's population and could make it more difficult for the city to obey a Federal court order to prohibit overcrowding at the facility. That's why [a] circuit judge has warned that a shortage of funds for these witnesses might force the release of some inmates. Maybe this will get the attention of the Governor and Legislature. Next fiscal year, the Legislature and the Governor must provide adequate funding for public defenders. Their refusal to do so in the past is placing a growing strain on the criminal justice system."

— *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*  
Nov. 23, 1988

## Letters

To the editor:

I want to express my concern regarding the objectivity and tone of the article regarding abortion protests written by Jacob Clark in the Nov. 30, 1988, issue. The rationalizations of Sgt. Carl Pyrdum of the Atlanta police, as quoted in this article, are hardly instructive for dealing with demonstrators in a constitutional and just manner. It appeared that there indeed was a potential for violence, since the Atlanta police "chose to play hard ball" with the protesters. Do we really want public police who decide that demonstrators are "self-righteous people who feel they should be privileged in the way they're handled...?" Sgt. Pyrdum sounds very familiar. I remember similar statements by Southern police officials in the 1950's regarding civil rights demonstrators and Mayor Daley of Chicago during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. As a police professional, I hope we have come further than this in our handling of public demonstrations whatever the cause.

Certainly this type of situation could

be effectively handled with tactics similar to those used in hostage and barricaded-subject situations, i.e., negotiate, take time, use force as a last resort.

While the article included a quote from a clinic owner demanding increased police action, it failed to provide any quotes or views from Operation Rescue or the protesters. Balanced journalism?

I hope future articles will be more instructive in how to effectively defuse such situations without force and will not promote the type of unprofessional opinion exhibited by Sergeant Pyrdum.

LEON R. KUTZKE  
Chief of Police  
Carpentersville, Ill.

[Editor's Note: The above-cited article did in fact quote Randall Terry, the head of Operation Rescue, who offered no opinion pro or con on the police tactics deployed against his demonstrators. LEN neither endorses nor rejects the views offered by Terry, Pyrdum or other sources quoted in the article.]



Imagine 130,000 new residents added to your community in the span of about a month. Imagine, too, that 20,000 or so of them are criminals or one-time mental patients. Imagine a sea of drugs lapping at your shores. Now imagine a one-year increase of 1,200 percent in legal handgun ownership — and that some 10 percent of these legal handgun owners have arrest records.

This scenario could be a rigorous theoretical exercise in problem-solving during an executive training seminar. It could be a police chief's worst nightmare. For Fred Taylor, the Director of the Metro Dade Police Department in Florida, it is part of the reality of police work. Having spent 26 years with the agency, and becoming its Director about a year ago, Taylor has experienced firsthand the effects of the Mariel boatlift from Cuba, the scourge of international drug trafficking in an area that is a favorite of smugglers, and, most recently, a dramatic relaxation in Florida's handgun laws.

Like many of his fellow chiefs around the country, Taylor is concerned about the proliferation of handguns and drugs. In Florida — for all intents, the nation's illicit pharmacist — the problem has been exacerbated by the new ease with which one can obtain a handgun permit. Prior to October 1987, when the new law was enacted, persons who wanted to carry sidearms had to demonstrate a need, be of "good moral character," and qualify with the weapon. With the change in the law came a regular diet of nightly TV news clips showing

Floridians walking around with guns strapped to their hips. The new law presumes you have a need, pays little more than lip service to the character issue, and makes training and qualifying with the weapon largely a matter of personal choice. As a result, requests for gun permits are skyrocketing — as are the number of homicides involving handguns.

Florida has the unfortunate distinction of leading the nation in the number of peace officers killed this year. Twenty-three officers have been slain, most of them with handguns. It is no wonder, then, that Taylor observes: "We're not against the sale of guns, but we think there have to be some standards." It also seems blessedly coincidental that Metro Dade recently concluded its participation in a study on reducing police violence — whether that violence comes in the form of gunfire, physical restraint or even authoritative voice commands. As a result of the study, Taylor has ordered an increase in violence-reduction training, from three days in-service to five.

In the past 8 to 10 years, Metro Dade's recruitment practices have also been altered and increased to suit a changing community. In order to better serve the area's large Spanish-speaking community, at least half of the recruit classes have been bilingual individuals. Training in Spanish language skills for emergency response has been given to the English-speaking officers. Says

Taylor, "We not only had to change the way we hire, we had to change the way we train."

Such changes have played a large part in helping Metro Dade to avoid the drug-corruption scandals that have plagued the neighboring Miami Police Department. In Miami, the pressure to hire more officers led at one point to an accelerated pre-hiring process that, according to some insiders, allowed bad apples to enter the department. Taylor and his commanders at Metro Dade took a different approach. "We made a conscious decision that although they were throwing new positions to us at a rate of 250 officers per year for four years, we were going to increase our standards and add psychological testing." Although the department ran behind schedule in filling vacancies, Taylor thinks the wait was worth it.

Taylor's vantage point as one of the nation's front-line generals in the war on drugs gives him a unique perspective on the effort. He's not necessarily heartened by the view from that vantage point. His department, as are so many others, is striving mightily on a variety of fronts to combat drug abuse — from interdiction to education, but the effort often pales in relation to the size of the problem at hand. Like others in law enforcement, Taylor is taking a "wait-and-see" attitude toward the new Administration's funding of state and local programs. After all, it was just this past fall that Metro Dade received its funding under the 1986 drug-abuse act.

**"We have a free society, and one of the drawbacks to a free society is that you're free also to be undesirable if you want to be."**

## Fred Taylor

**Director of the Metro Dade, Fla., Police Department**



Law Enforcement News interview  
by Marie Simonetti Rosen

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** About a year ago, in October 1987, the state of Florida eased up on the requirements for obtaining a handgun permit. Since that time, it has been reported that more than 20,000 permits have been issued, and homicides and aggravated assaults have increased. What impact has this statutory change had on Dade County and its Police Department?

**TAYLOR:** The way the new law reads is that the sheriff of the county — and I'm the sheriff of this county for this purpose — may have the application that's sent to the state sent to him for a records check. It gives us an idea of who has the guns and what kinds of records they have. We've found that about 1,000 out of the first 10,000 had some kind of an arrest record, many of them felony arrests. Of course, that doesn't mean they were convicted, but the way the state law reads is that if you

haven't got a conviction, no matter how many arrests you have, or if three years has elapsed — well, there's any number of things in the law that make it pretty near impossible to turn anybody down unless they were convicted today of a felony. When the law first came out, it didn't have a lot of provisions to deny someone even if you were convicted and adjudication was withheld, which in this county was about 13,000 cases last year. You were still eligible. That's been changed this year by a new law that goes into effect on the first of the year.

There were so many things in the law that I can only give you the comparison between what we were doing and what the new law does. In Dade County, to get a license you had to first show a need; in the state, the need is presumed. Here, you had to show that you carried large amounts of money, that you needed it in the course of your business, or that you had been threatened, or some other legitimate thing that we could determine showed a need to carry a gun with you. Then, of course, you had to go out to the range and qualify. With the state law, all you have to do is attend a safety course,

which could be a one- or two-hour course, and you don't have to demonstrate any proficiency. The way we enforced the old law was that you had to go to the range and qualify, and you had to do that with every gun you carried. The new law allows you to carry all the guns you want. Then we did a thorough background check, and we could turn down for moral character. The new law does not apply that, unless it's specifically provided by law that you're a felon and you haven't had your rights restored. Most people can get a license regardless of their past record. They could have used a gun in an assault before, but if three years have gone by it doesn't matter.

We would approve about 600 a year, and we had a fee of \$450 for a two-year license. The new state law is \$120 or \$130 for three years. So we had about 1,000 people at a time out there with licenses to carry guns — and to tell you the truth, I've been here 27 years and I don't recall more than once or twice in all that time having to arrest somebody that had a license. The new law gives the

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**“The officers know that a lot of these licensed gun-carriers have arrest records. Couple that with the fact that Florida leads the nation [in] police officer deaths [and] you can see that it’s cause for concern.”**

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state the right to issue the licenses, and all we can do is run the check and send in the information. The new law presumes a lot. I don’t know how you know whether somebody’s an alcoholic or a mental patient unless you do a local check. What we’re finding is that we have about 12,000 people out there that have licenses, whereas before we probably had about 1,000. Each time we arrest somebody with a gun, we fill out a certain form, and we’ve had several arrest situations where we’ve had to arrest somebody with a license. We know that we’re doing more in the area of arresting and dealing with those who have a license, who wouldn’t have gotten a license before in the county. It’s about a 1,200-percent jump in the number of licenses.

LEN: Now that you are arresting people and finding that they have handgun licenses, has that changed any of your methods or practices? For example, are officers more cautious, since they may not know who the “bad guy” with the legal gun might be?

TAYLOR: The officers do know that a lot of these 12,000 licensed gun-carriers do have arrest records — about 10 percent — and that’s enough to make anyone cautious. Just because these people may meet the state law requirements as they’re now set up, it doesn’t mean that their past behavior has been all that sterling. So, yes, I think the officers are a little bit more concerned, and when you couple that with the fact that this year Florida leads the nation with 23 police officer deaths — and most of those deaths were by handgun — you can certainly see that it’s cause for concern.

LEN: What has all this meant in terms of the homicide rate in the county?

TAYLOR: Last month, when we assessed our homicides, there was a 50-percent increase in the homicides that occurred by handguns.

## **‘There must be standards’**

LEN: As the county’s chief law enforcement officer, how do you feel about this legislation? Would you like to see changes made?

TAYLOR: I think we’re for legislation that makes a little more sense. We think there should be due process, but we think your past behavior should disqualify you from the state’s presumed right to carry a gun. They say that after three years your past is wiped clean, and we don’t think that makes any sense. If you have a history of violence, three years won’t make up for that. There should be licenses for those that have a legitimate need to carry a gun. But we think the way it was before gave those who really needed the right to carry a concealed gun with them the opportunity to do that. We knew who they were and we knew what they were. At this point in time we don’t know who they are. That’s a great concern to us.

Another concern we have, of course, is the fact that although there is a cooling-off period now, which there wasn’t in the first law that was passed, the state prohibits the use of the gun-sale records by police to see who’s buying guns. Prior to that, at least down here in Dade County, there was a 72-hour wait, and when the

gun sale was consummated they would send us a copy of the gun-sale paperwork, as required by county ordinance, and we would run a check on that. If we found an arrest record or if we found that they were wanted on a warrant or something, we would assign that to one of our detectives and they would go find out if the individual was eligible under state law to buy the gun in the first place. In a number of cases, once a gun sale had been made and we ran a check and found that they were a convicted felon or something, we would make an arrest or take the gun away. We’re not allowed to do that anymore. It makes sense to have waiting periods where you can at least do a records check on an individual before he goes and buys a gun, to make sure that he’s not wanted by the police, or that he’s not a convicted felon. We’re not against the sale of guns, but we think there have to be some standards here. It’s almost nothing right now. We have seen some change in the past year; they have added some more restrictions to the law, which we pushed for, but we don’t think we’re where we should be just yet.

LEN: Barring a convicted felon is all well and good, but so many cases nowadays are plea-bargained that you can be a real rotten apple and still wind up with only a misdemeanor on your record. . .

TAYLOR: Well, I’m for the “good moral character” part of it, and your arrest record — misdemeanors and all — would be a part of that check. We certainly don’t hire policemen in this state, with the power to carry guns, unless they pass a “good moral character” test, and we think that if you want to carry a gun, especially in our large, urban cities, then we need to know who you are, and you need to have a better record than a lot of the people that we’re giving licenses to.

LEN: A number of recent studies have looked at the relationship between homicide rates and the accessibility of firearms in the home, and all of these studies have been undertaken by the medical community. Why

TAYLOR: The crux of what we got out of the study was in terms of our need to train in a little different way than we had in the past. What I mean by that is that we have all our officers going through a five-day training cycle now. The study identified five separate situations in which violence was more likely to occur between citizens and the police. We’re training in those five different situations on ways to defuse or stay away from or have control of the situation — more of an officer safety course than we’ve done in the past. We have a more violent society, with more accessibility to guns, and so it’s really on target for us to be doing this kind of training at this time. The whole crux of the study was to keep an officer from getting in a situation where the violence could occur — to lessen the opportunity for the person they’re facing to be able to use it on them, whether it’s a handgun or physical contact or whatever. We felt that the study really was a big aid at a time when we’re facing these things.

LEN: Was there anything particular in Dade County that gave rise to the violence-reduction study in the first place?

TAYLOR: I think it was a topic of concern around the country, and the Police Foundation saw fit to work with us on this project. We had a number of police shootings in specific situations where we thought we could have performed better, and that was one of the causes. Of course, we’re a melting pot down here, and we have a lot of cultural diversity and a lot of language barriers and other things that our officers face that you don’t face in a lot of other communities. So we felt that there was a need to look at how they were dealing with these common situations where force was used. This whole thing was based on looking at the kinds of situations in which this department found itself using force, or citizens using force against us, most frequently. So it was based on a de-escalation of force.

LEN: The study pointed up a number of things, but one

**“Police, when they don’t feel in control of a situation, tend to be more authoritative. That’s not necessarily bad as long as it’s not overbearing and beyond reasonable bounds.”**

hasn’t the police community done any sort of original, empirical study of handgun-related violence and crime?

TAYLOR: Usually police departments themselves don’t do empirical studies. Either the Police Foundation or the IACP or some other group comes up with an idea to fund a certain kind of study based on need, and then police departments either participate or they don’t. We don’t do those studies ourselves, based largely on the fact that our dollars have to go toward running our operations. I think the problem is dollars, number one. Plus there’s such a difference in this country from one state to another on handgun laws and the attitude about guns. For example, in this state, if you go to about two-thirds of the state where it’s not an urban society, they have a different view about guns because they don’t have the same problems. They don’t have the people walking around the streets, they don’t have homeless, or the school dropouts, or the crack cocaine that you have in the cities. So a lot of the police departments are not really involved in the effects of those problems all that much. You have to go to a big city, and usually you’re so busy “fighting fires” that you don’t have time to do studies. We are doing a study on the use of weapons by citizens in Dade County. This is the first year of data collection, so we don’t really have anything to compare it to. In a way, then, we are doing an empirical study of how it affects us locally in terms of who we’re dealing with, what kind of guns they have, whether they have licenses, all those other kinds of things. But it’s not the kind of empirical study that I think you’re talking about.

## **Reducing police violence**

LEN: The Police Foundation did a recent study in your department on the subject of reducing police violence. Given what you’ve learned from the study, how does the 1987 firearms legislation affect that? After all, here you are trying to reduce violence through better training for your officers and other means, and yet the community that you’re policing seems to more heavily armed and more violent. . .

of them in particular was the idea that officers appeared less likely to use force against members of their own racial group. Any thoughts as to why that might be?

TAYLOR: Well, if you look at the study, it uses the term “force” to mean even voice commands and other kinds of things. But I think it’s obvious that when you grow up in this country in a certain neighborhood or with a certain group of people that you become more comfortable and you learn to deal with them. When you’re thrown into situations that you’ve not been in before, you might tend to try to take control more in that situation. I have to say, though, that the study really alluded to the fact that almost all of the force that it talked about was the use of voice commands. I think that police, when they don’t feel completely in control of a situation, tend to be more authoritative. That’s not necessarily bad, I don’t think, as long as it’s not overbearing and it doesn’t go beyond reasonable bounds.

Another thing in the study that needs to be pointed out was that a lot of this had to do with the reaction of the public to an officer of a different racial makeup than them; they tended to act differently. So a lot of what those statistics said, I think, was brought on as a response to a negative response from the citizens. It’s kind of an escalation of things. A lot of citizens, when faced with an officer not of their ethnic makeup, tended to behave differently than they did with an officer of the same ethnic makeup. So it worked on both sides of the coin. It wasn’t just something that just officers did; citizens did it, too.

LEN: The study noted that officers who had gone through the violence-reduction training course, which has since been expanded to five days from three, handled potentially violent situations much better. The study’s author, Dr. Jim Fyfe, told us that this training ought to be a three-week cycle. Do you think five days is enough?

TAYLOR: There may be some places where three weeks would be necessary, but because of the amount of human skills training we do in the basic police academy,



# LEN interview: Dade County's Fred Taylor

and because we've been faced with this before, we already do a lot of training on cultural makeup and those kinds of things to begin with. I think they probably do receive at least three weeks, counting the basic training and the in-service — probably more than three weeks. He's probably right, but because we do a lot of it before the officers go out on the streets, we felt that a week was more than adequate.

## Help from dispatchers

**LEN:** Our reading of the report indicated that dispatchers could provide more information to the responding officer. Is that really feasible, given the frenetic nature of police dispatching?

**TAYLOR:** We're trying to do a number of things, technology-wise, to aid the dispatchers in having more information. We're just beginning to get into the automated age in terms of being able to take the massive amount of data that we get daily and putting it into a format so that when we get a call, a lot of this information will come up and we'll be able to give the officer more information. For example, on the way to a domestic disturbance call, we want to be able to tell him whether in the last 30 to 90 days there have been other calls there, if there's been an arrest there, those kinds of things. We think we're a year or two away because, first of all, we're getting our own computer for the department later on this year when we open up our new headquarters, and we're developing a lot of systems to do that. For example, in each case where a police officer is assaulted, we're going to develop a code so that when they run a check on that individual, it'll show that he has assaulted an officer in the past, and thus an officer will be warned. Of course, when you do dispatch a car, it happens rather quickly, but with the technology that's available now, when we get the address up on the screen from a 911 call, we're going to try to match that with our computer system so that anything that occurred at that address will come up. The dispatcher can then make a decision on how much information to give the responding officer. These are things in the works, but it takes a while to do.

**LEN:** The report suggested that one of the reasons for "violent" response to certain situations may be that officers are not acting with appropriate caution on alarm calls, due in part to the large number of false alarms that are logged. . .

**TAYLOR:** I think the worst-case scenario was in our Southwest District station, where one out of every three calls was a false alarm. In the past three months the county passed a false alarm law that has cut the number of false alarms by about 20 percent. We're hoping that in a year it will cut that down by half. The law requires a penalty after the third false alarm, and creates some standards for alarms. The problem in Dade County is that we're growing so fast, and so many people were putting in alarms that there were many tradesmen who maybe weren't doing a good job and weren't putting in good systems, and as a result we were inundated with this. But I think we've taken the first step to getting rid of those calls. The problem with those calls is that it leads to complacency. If 99 percent of those calls are false, when you run into that 1 percent, we want to make sure that they don't walk into a situation where their guard is down.

**LEN:** In one of the police districts studied, it was suggested that the commanding officers of the district were not terribly high on the study, and this feeling may have been subtly communicated to the officers in spite of the feelings and wiahea of department executives such as yourself. . .

**TAYLOR:** I don't think there is any doubt that a study is doomed to fail if management from top to bottom is not behind it, because the officers get their cues from that. You have all types of people in a police department, just as you do anywhere else. In our district stations, the commander is like a police chief; we ask him to do everything a police chief would do. So we do have different personalities with a lot of different points of view. It was not a case of their going against the fact that we knew there was a need for the study, but their particular bent was on operations and they felt this was interfering

with operations. So there was a negative attitude about it, and I think that showed up in the study. I think it's really a good cue for us in management that we've got to communicate better. We thought we did a good job communicating what this study was all about. It might have been a lack of information on their part on what the favorable results of the study could show, or how much safer it could make the job. Police commanders tend, as a whole, to be more concerned with day-to-day operations, because that's what they're judged on, than they are on studies. So it takes a real effort on management's part to communicate a positive attitude on a study and what it's going to accomplish. Perhaps in that one particular case we didn't do the best job in getting that word down. But for the most part, in other places in the department the study was well received.

I wasn't upset by the fact that maybe one commander had somewhat of a negative attitude that the study was interfering with his operations, because that's how things are in the real world. When you have a large police department and you have seven or ten police stations, you need that kind of feedback to know what's going on out there. So the next time we do a study we know that we have to do a little better job of getting out the information on the study and what it's expected to accomplish. I think we learned from it.

**LEN:** There are probably just a handful of police departments in this country that really open themselves up to research studies of any kind. Is there something about you or your department that makes you willing to go under the microscope in this way?

**TAYLOR:** There may be a number of things. If you go back 25 years ago, a police chief was pretty autocratic and pretty much had the control of his department and could basically do as he pleased. Today, those of us in large cities with changing populations, and who have experienced some of the problems of community unrest

ment and especially at the entry level, quantities of bilingual individuals to deal with this. Because of that we were in much better stead than we would have been if we'd not seen it coming. For the last 8 to 10 years each of our police classes has had at least half of the class with bilingual capabilities. We now find that out on the street, on each shift and on each squad, we have someone who can speak the language. That has helped, and we've had to do that in dispatching and a lot of other areas. So that's one problem that it posed, and one change in the department that it created. You have to be more representative of the community you serve because you can't serve them unless you can speak the language.

The other problem was how to deal with giving some of the emergency skills in speaking a second language to the officers who didn't speak it. We were faced with a double-edged sword, because there was a county law that said you couldn't expend county funds on the printing or the extension of the Spanish language. That was a kind of backlash law that was passed here. So through our state training funds we were able to develop a two-week language course on speaking or understanding the language enough so that our non-speakers, when they got to the scene of things, would recognize certain words and danger signals and so forth. We had to do this to help our non-Spanish speakers in terms of officer safety, and it's been very successful. So we not only had to change the way we hire, we had to change the way we train.

The Mariel boatlift was really one of those unusual situations that I don't think anybody could expect. We had probably 130,000 individuals drop on us in a matter of a month or so, and the great majority of those assimilated into the community — they had families here and so forth. But there was a core group of 20,000 or so that either had mental health problems or were criminals, and it took us three to five years to be able to deal with it effectively. Basically the law says you have

**"Police commanders tend, as a whole, to be more concerned with day-to-day operations, because that's what they're judged on, than they are on studies."**

and other problems that have changed policing forever, we're finding out that we don't always have the answers. In years past you were dealing with a community that was pretty basic and stable, and you could pretty well tell what their needs were and what their values were. In today's changing society, we've found out that we don't know everything, and if we're going to police and represent the community, then we're going to have to look at ourselves. Here in this county, with our geographic location in relation to the drug trade, with our immigration, with some of the civil disturbances that we've had in the past, we've learned that there may be better ways to police. We're continually searching for that, and I think you'll find that attitude among a lot more chiefs than you would think. Sometimes I think they just can't afford to be that open, due to their political situation. Here we've been given the opportunity to be open, and that's why we participate and why we think some of these studies are going to lead to changes in the police profession. I know that compared to the way things were 26 years ago when I started, today the police profession has gone further in professionalism than almost any profession that I see around me. It's more open, certainly.

## Dade's changing face

**LEN:** One of the special problems of urban areas that has had a dramatic effect on the Dade County area is that of Cuban and other Caribbean immigration. Looking back as far as the Mariel boatlift of the early 1980's, the wave of immigration has brought many good people and many bad people to the population of southern Florida. What changes has this immigration brought to your department?

**TAYLOR:** It has two effects on us. One is that I think we recognized probably 8 to 10 years ago that we were going to have to equip ourselves to deal with a population that was at least half Latin-speaking. For the last 8 to 10 years we have been hiring, throughout the depart-

to be arrested and convicted twice before you'll be held by the Federal Government for deportation. What happened was that for almost a year we arrested a lot of the criminals and they went away to state prisons. When they got out, we had to arrest them and convict them again, and then they had to be held and they couldn't be released. We think all the hardened Mariel criminals that we got are now being held in Federal facilities. Just having that many people dumped on you, it took us years to catch up. That's a problem with immigration: When it's unplanned and it's coming steadily at you, if you can't get the Government to give you the resources to deal with it, and you continually fall behind, the catch-up problems are immense.

**LEN:** Did the Federal Government do enough to help you and other local agencies to cope with the immigration wave?

**TAYLOR:** I don't think anybody would say they did anywhere near enough, no.

**LEN:** You mentioned a law passed as a backlash to Spanish-speaking residents. Has there been any suggestion of backlash within the department over the increased hiring of Latino or Spanish-speaking people?

**TAYLOR:** Well, I would assume that in the minds of certain individuals you're always going to have that. But basically it didn't create a problem in the department because we didn't have to reduce our standards. In fact, we increased our hiring standards. We added some psychological testing and an assessment center and any number of things. I think the quality of people we got was high enough so that once they got assimilated into the work force, and they could speak both languages, the people who were here, number one, saw that we were hiring high-quality people, and number two, saw out on the street that there was a need for this and it assisted them. When they had a problem and they couldn't speak

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# Taylor: "Interdiction won't stop drug trade"

Continued from Page 11

the language, they needed someone that they could relate to and help them deal with the situation. In the first year or so, there were those kinds of things — people who didn't get hired because they couldn't speak Spanish, of course, had a beef about it, and you heard a little bit of grumbling in the department. But it's been a long time since we've had that kind of problem.

## The taint of drug corruption

**LEN:** In the neighboring Miami Police Department, there have ongoing reports of corruption scandals regarding officers and drugs. One source at that department indicated that the problem is due in part to the fact that at one time recruits were speeded through the pre-hiring process and might not have been checked out thoroughly enough — thus planting bad seeds in fertile ground for corruption. How has your department managed to avoid such problems, as it appears you have to a greater or lesser extent?

**TAYLOR:** First of all, I think the city was prohibited from hiring someone who didn't live in the city, which created a problem for them that we did not have. I don't think the city had as much control over the hiring and training process as we have here. We have very little political involvement in who gets hired and how they're trained — that's been basically left up to the police professionals to do that. We sat around in '79 and '80 as a staff — at that time I was chief of administration, which had to do with training and hiring and all that stuff — and we made a conscious decision that although they were throwing new positions to us at a rate of 250 officers per year for four years, we were going to increase our standards and add psychological testing, and we didn't get pressured to fill those positions. We consciously made a long-term decision that we were more concerned about what was going to be down the road five years than we were about fighting this year's fire. We knew we had to fight the fire anyway. We ran a year behind in filling our positions because we increased our standards, but we felt that that's the way we had to go to build for the future. I think the city had more pressure to hire immediately — in fact, a number of people that we would turn down would get hired there. I don't know where to affix that. I think it's the difference between trying to put a patch on something and trying to fix it. Patches don't work sometimes, and that's what I think happened.

**LEN:** Miami and the rest of Dade County have always been viewed as a prime drop point or trans-shipment point for drugs. What do you see as the most innovative programs, the most worthwhile programs, since the most recent phase of the drug war began?

**TAYLOR:** We've found a number of the ones that we've done to be worthwhile. We feel that the only way to fight it is across the board. We're involved in the interdiction process with the DEA and the FBI. We work very well together. We have developed several programs on profiling those who come through the airports, which have been used around the country. We profile train passengers. There's all kinds of programs that we work in interdiction that have proven to be pretty successful. Of course, we all know that with our thousands of miles of coastline, and the very inventive ways that they use to bring in cocaine, you're only going to get a certain percentage of that. You don't expect to stop the flow of drugs strictly through interdiction. I think when we look at the amount that we get, we've been fairly successful at that, but it's never going to stop the drug trade.

One of the real important things we did in this state was that they passed a contraband act, which allowed the local police agencies all the money and the cars and the boats that they seized and then sold. And through the new civil laws here in the state they allowed us to do that rather quickly. We were then allowed to put that money back into the fight against drugs. That allowed us to do a number of things. For example, we could do protracted or complex investigations that we wouldn't have been able to do if it hadn't been for that law. That was one thing that's been a big help here. I don't know how we would have done a lot of what we've done without those funds.

Of course, with the street sales of crack cocaine, really

all you can do is to make it highly uncomfortable and move it around, because our jail systems cannot hold the individuals that we arrest. When you have a jail system that can only hold the most violent people, drug dealers and drug users don't come very high on the list to stay in jail very long. You face a revolving-door kind of situation. Drugs are not considered a violent crime, so they don't stay in based on that, and even when they do stay in on mandatories, with all the jail space they have to make available, it's almost impossible to keep somebody in jail on drug charges for any length of time. So the problem has not been in making arrests; we do a pretty good job at that and moving the street sale of drugs around. It's really getting a criminal justice system that, when they come in the door, they can either get treatment or pre-trial diversion that makes sense, with drug testing and those kinds of things. That has not occurred yet. It's a part of the puzzle that we've not dealt with.

But the thing I'm most proud of is the fact that I think we recognize that demand reduction has to start with the young child. That's the key to any long-term solution to this, and we use a lot of the contraband dollars to go into the schools. We teach the DARE program in the fifth and sixth grades, and the response has been really great. Of course, you don't know for many years, but we

**TAYLOR:** We have a home-rule charter that was adopted back in 1959, and it allowed the county, by vote of the people, to decide which offices would be elective and which would be run by the county government. The people decided that they wanted to try having an appointed sheriff, the same as you would appoint a police chief. So I'm appointed by the county manager, with an affirmative vote of the Board of County Commissioners. I'm picked like almost any police chief would be picked, and I'm given two titles. One is the head of the Metro Dade Police, and the other is sheriff of the county. Out of 67 county sheriffs in this state, I'm the only one appointed.

**LEN:** Does the fact that you're the Dade County sheriff, in effect, give you any enhanced power or authority? Are there things that being a sheriff will allow you to do that you couldn't do otherwise?

**TAYLOR:** Well, sure. First of all, because I am the sheriff, the Metro Dade Police Department can enforce the laws throughout the county. Besides being Metro Dade officers, they're also deputy sheriffs. So we have all the authority of the statute in terms of being able to do countywide investigations. In fact, because of that, for 22 of the smaller cities in the county, they do basic

**"When you have a jail system that can only hold the most violent people, drug dealers and drug users don't come very high on the list to stay in jail very long."**

find that you have to get to the kid before he gets into the middle school, where all the peer pressure comes about. You have to try to ingrain what drugs are, try to build up their self-esteem, try to teach them how to deal with peer pressure — all those coping skills that we never taught before are being taught now. We won't know until a few years from now, when they do a study on graduating seniors and see how many have never been involved with drugs and how that compares to the way it is now or six years ago. But we're pumping a lot of the dollars we get from the drug dealers back into those programs, and we think that's one of the ways we can help fight this thing.

**LEN:** With the passage of the 1988 antidrug bill, do you think that the Congress will put money where its mouth is and fund the legislation to an extent that makes it viable?

**TAYLOR:** That's something that's up for conjecture. With the 1986 drug act, although there were some state monies that came through, we had to compete against the other six largest counties in the state, and we got a million-dollar grant to deal with juvenile substance abuse. About 10 percent of the money went for us to put youths into a system where they would get treatment and social services, and then they would be tracked to see if that did any good in getting them out of the drug cycle. We had to compete with six other counties for that, and that meant that the other six counties didn't get anything. So what we pushed for in this act was a lot more direct funding to large cities with drug problems. I think that's in the act, and I think that's going to allow the dollars to come through a little quicker. For example, with the 1986 act, we just got this grant about two months ago. The funds trickled down through the state for quite some time. Then as usual with those funds, there were so many restrictions on how you set it up and the reporting and the administrative costs that it takes away somewhat from the grant. We were glad to at least get something that helped deal with youth and get them some type of treatment, because there wasn't anything before. I think we're going to have to wait and see with this new act. The new President has said that he will meet with the major-city chiefs and discuss and hear their problems, and that he would then propose legislation based on that. We're going to have to wait and see.

## De facto sheriff

**LEN:** As you noted earlier, you're the de facto sheriff of Dade County, but are appointed rather than elected. How does that arrangement work?

patrol and we do all the other parts of the law enforcement function. We do their investigations, we do their crime lab, their communications, all of those things. So for those 22 cities we actually act as a contractor for them, and it's because I do have the authority to do that. So it does help. It means that we can cross city lines and we can do a lot of things.

**LEN:** What's the nature of relationships with your law enforcement neighbors in the county?

**TAYLOR:** Well, we have a very strong police chiefs association here in Dade County. We meet monthly in a social context, and then there's a board that runs the organization, and they're a pretty strong group. We've developed things countywide through the association, such as standard police pursuit policies, the use of deadly force. Any number of complex police policy decisions have been made through the association. In fact, just recently we had a joint staff meeting with the city of Miami, where we explored more ways of working together, more ways of policing our boundaries. You know, there's a problem with having two police departments that police across the street from each other for several miles. So we're doing a number of things together to increase our proficiency. We have good working relationships, and I think the chiefs' association is the catalyst for that. When you meet with each other and you know each other and you can call each other, it makes a big difference.

## Extraordinary measures

**LEN:** It's been reported in a number of places recently that certain neighborhoods in Dade County have taken to barricading intersections in an attempt to keep criminals out of those neighborhoods. . .

**TAYLOR:** There's two places in Dade County where they've done that. One is in the city of Opa-Locka, where they had a two- or three-block area with a tremendous amount of crack dealing and a number of homicides. So what they did was to close the streets off to outside traffic. The other city was Miami Shores, and what they did was to close off some streets with barricades. A lot of people were coming into the community via certain ways to commit burglaries and other kinds of things. The way the streets had been set up was not conducive to being patrolled well, so they tried this as an experiment to see if closing off some streets would cut down on the crime. I believe it has. The chief of police there would

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# DC strike force targets drug murders

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support for Operation Clean Sweep, he said that too much reliance is being placed on the street-sales interdiction program to control drug use and the district's surging crime rate.

"Operation Clean Sweep is going to continue as it was. The point I've been trying to make is that arrest alone is not the answer," Turner said during the Dec. 9 press conference announcing the new task force. He added that he favors an approach integrating education, prevention, interdiction and treatment programs.

Stephens and Turner said the

task force — which will also involve agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms — will target the "emerging groups" that dominate Washington's drug trade, many of whom have roots in Trinidad, Jamaica, Hong Kong and Nigeria.

The two law enforcement officials said the unit will be endowed with every criminal-justice resource available to fight drug-related homicides.

"I'm talking about the full range of sophisticated investigative techniques," said Stephens. "I'm talking about

undercover operations, I'm talking about electronic surveillance, I'm talking about the aggressive use of grand jury subpoenas, I'm talking about the aggressive use of search warrants."

While these means are generally available to law enforcement officials, they are sparingly used because of the backlog of cases — many drug-related — bogging down Washington's criminal court system. Stephens said that strike force prosecutors will be able to make better use of these tools since they will have a

"much, much smaller caseload" than Felony 1 prosecutors, who handle all but the District's most serious cases in D.C. Superior Court. The Washington Post reported that nine Felony 1 lawyers have 110 first-degree murder trials pending — twice the number pending at any given time in the past five years.

Stephens also said he might seek to apply newly enacted legislation allowing the death penalty in drug-related murders, which was passed by Congress as part of an antidrug law signed by

President Reagan in November.

But the decision as to whether to use the death penalty "ultimately will be made by the Attorney General of the United States," Stephens added.

Stephens and Turner also expressed hope that the strike force will help take pressure off the court system and help prevent a recurrence of cases like that of Craig Allen Williams, who was mistakenly released from jail in October and has since been charged with committing three homicides.

## Calif. Legislature to consider ban on semiautomatic weapons as antigang tool

Continued from Page 1

ter between the Crips and the Bloods," the two groups held mainly responsible by authorities for the carnage, in which hundreds of people have died in Los Angeles this year.

"Innocents are being killed," Roberti said.

Roberti's plan is said to have the backing of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates. The National Rifle Association, meanwhile, has said it will fight the bill, fearing it may be applied to semiautomatic weapons used by hunters and other sportsmen.

But Roberti, who successfully fought for a statewide ban on look-alike toy guns last year, discounted that argument, saying, "I am not in any way going to define a semiautomatic weapon as something that is a traditional weapon used for sporting purposes."

"I am talking about something that has paramilitary purpose or paramilitary origin."

Law enforcement officials nationwide have grown increasingly concerned about the use of semiautomatic weapons by warring gangs and drug dealers fighting over turf. California law stipulates that the purchaser of an automatic pistol or revolver must wait 15 days for delivery so that law enforcement officials can determine whether the purchaser has a history of criminal activity or mental illness, but no such waiting period applies to purchases of rifles, shotguns or paramilitary-style weapons.

Few of the semiautomatics seized by police in Oakland and Los Angeles are found to be stolen, Roberti said.

The measure, which would not ban possession of military assault

weapons, will probably face strong opposition in the Legislature. State lawmakers have been reluctant to adopt any new restrictions on gun ownership and may instead order waiting period provisions on the sales of semiautomatics as a compromise.

Cmdr. William Booth, the chief spokesman for the LAPD, said Gates supports banning both sales and possession of the guns.

An NRA lobbyist, David S. Marshall told the Los Angeles Times that his organization supports legislation similar to the McCollum Amendment, passed in September by Congress as part of an omnibus antidrug act. That amendment directs the U.S. Justice Department to develop a dealer-based system for identifying felons who attempt to purchase handguns.

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## Albanese, Sieh:

# Remembering Dick Sparks

Continued from Page 8

National Institute of Justice on the study of occupational crime was not re-funded, and his problems with alcohol abuse became more evident. Sparks was particularly devoted to the study of "crime at work" and Gerald Mars, one of the leading researchers in this area, credits Sparks for gaining him admission to the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge and for encouraging his work in this area, particularly when little attention was given the subject.

By 1986 Dick Sparks had left Rutgers without benefit of a leave and traveled to Central America for a short period to assist the freedom-fighters there. He returned to the United States due to poor health, which was later diagnosed as lung cancer. We are told that in his last weeks, he refused treatment for the cancer. He died alone in his New York apartment of heart failure.

Perhaps there are things to be learned from this bare outline of the life and hard times of Dick Sparks, but these are left to the reader to surmise. While at

Rutgers, Sparks was the major dissertation adviser for only two students who finished under him, and there are several things about him that are not widely known by others and for which he should be remembered above all else.

First, few advisers were ever more generous with their time than was Dick Sparks. He once remarked that his mentors at Cambridge "taught me what professors must have: namely, generosity." His continuous reading, incisive comments, and ability to go through a manuscript with his trademark green felt-tipped pen and make cogent, thoughtful remarks was unique. His comments were never restricted to the field of criminology, as his knowledge of history, philosophy, law, sociology, economics, political science, and research methodology was extensive.

Some believed he was difficult to work with, but he would do anything to assist a student of his. You did not have to make an appointment to see him in his office; he would even receive you in his home if you wanted to stop by.

He lent you cigarettes, shared his books, and spent time with you to work out the bugs in your computer program. On one occasion, one of his students was driving in Princeton when the car broke down. Sure enough, Sparks was walking along the sidewalk at that moment, recognized the forlorn student, and pushed the car himself around the block to the service station while the student steered. He managed to perform this feat but one might have thought he was going to kill himself in the process and that the student-mentor relationship was being taken a bit too far.

It is difficult to express proper appreciation to someone who gave so much of himself to his students. Generosity with time, knowledge and advice, coupled with a good sense of humor about himself and his profession, are things that do not appear on a resume nor are they frequently listed in an obituary. His scholarly work speaks for itself, and we wish only that he be remembered as the decent human being we knew him to be.



# Jobs

**Police Officers.** The Madison, Wisc., Police Department is accepting applications for entry-level police officer positions. The department, an organization where individuals can and do make a difference, is committed to employee involvement in decision-making, quality improvement, problem solving and community-oriented policing.

Minimum qualifications for applicants include graduation from high school or the equivalent. (Past successful applicants have typically had significant educational and/or life experience in such fields as teaching, social work, business, law enforcement and other professions.) Entry-level salary is \$23,395, plus excellent benefits and an educational incentive pay program.

To apply, obtain application from the Madison Police Department, 211 South Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703. Telephone: (608) 266-4022. Applications ac-

cepted through Feb. 28, 1989. EOE.

**Sheriff's Deputy Trainee.** The Marion County (Salem), Ore., Sheriff's Office is now accepting applications for deputy trainees who can read, write and speak fluent Spanish and English.

Screening will include interview, background investigation, written exam, physical exam and agility test. Successful applicants are promoted within one year to regular deputy sheriff. Starting salary is \$20,000 plus excellent benefits. Incentive pay offered for increasing levels of police certification.

To obtain information or application forms, contact the Marion County Sheriff's Office, P.O. Box 710, Salem, OR 97308. Telephone: (503) 588-5112. Do not send resume. EOE.

**Police Officers.** The Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Depart-

ment is seeking to fill entry-level positions.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 21 years old at date of appointment but not older than 30 at date of application. In addition, applicants must: be at least 5 feet tall with weight proportionate to height; have 20/60 vision of better, correctable to 20/20; possess a high school diploma or GED or one year of experience as a sworn police officer in a city of at least 500,000 population, and be a resident of the District of Columbia or become a resident within 180 days of appointment. Candidates must pass a written and physical examination.

To apply, contact the Metropolitan Police Recruiting Branch, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 2061, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 727-4236.

**Chief of Police.** Cape Girardeau, Mo., a city of 35,000, is seeking an experienced law enforcement executive to head a department of 60 sworn and 22 civilian personnel.

Candidates must have 10 years of progressively responsible law enforcement experience and possess a four-year degree in criminal justice or a related field. Candidates with advanced degree and/or graduation from the FBI National Academy preferred. An equivalent combination of training and/or experience may be substituted. The position requires an individual with strong interpersonal and administrative skills. Demonstrated skills in media and community relations, along with extensive knowledge of the principles and practices of modern police and public administration are a must. Salary range is \$33,000 to \$40,000.

To apply, send letter and resume before Feb. 1, 1989, to: City Manager, P.O. Box 617, Cape Girardeau, MO 63702-0617.

## ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY Faculty Position, Fall 1989

The Department of Criminal Justice Sciences is seeking applications for the position of an assistant or associate professor for the 14-member department. This nine-month, tenure-track position will begin in fall 1989. The department has approximately 400 undergraduate and graduate majors, excellent research facilities, and an outstanding internship program.

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Qualified candidates should send their vitae and three letters of reference to: Dr. Michael T. Charles, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice Sciences, Illinois State University, Schroeder Hall 401, Normal, IL 61761. To ensure full consideration, materials should be submitted by March 1, 1989.

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# LEN interview: Fred Taylor

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probably tell you that it has cut down on the rate of crime in that area.

**LEN:** What does it mean when a community takes it upon itself to do something like this? Does it make some sort of statement about citizen confidence in the ability of their police to do the job?

**TAYLOR:** In this particular case I would say not, because I think the city in question has a great deal of faith in its police. But when you're faced with extraordinary problems, such as street sales of crack cocaine and other drugs, and the kinds of crime that spawn from that, and you have an easy access in and out of your community, I think there's a chance that certain towns can be victimized. You're right in a sense that it's sad that we've reached a point where we have to deal with criminals and keep them out of our community by not allowing the free access that we'd like to have. But we're going to have to face the fact that the drug problem is spawning a lot of things in this country. There's school dropouts, and young people who have no skills and who are drug-addicted. They commit crimes to feed their problem, and where are they going to be 10 or 20 years from now? We don't know. Unless we come to grips with this thing and start getting people off of this, more and more cities will be going to extraordinary measures to keep those that are undesirable out of the community. One of the rights we have, I think, is to life and property, and we'll see more and more cities doing things to keep out those who have this problem.

**LEN:** Is there a "bigger picture" to the drug problem that is not being faced?

**TAYLOR:** I don't think that as a society we've become realistic yet about what's really occurring. We tend not to want to spend money on prisons and judges and more state attorneys and more cops. So what has happened is that you have all these people in the criminal justice

**"We don't have a system; we have a process in crisis. We've got to deal with that."**

system who are trying to cope with too few resources in the face of a problem such as drugs. And once you've identified and arrested someone, if there's no systematic way in which you either treat or rehabilitate — or if that fails, get them off the street and make them pay a penalty — once it becomes established among those who want to break the law that there's not much penalty to their way of life, we start to encounter the problems that we have. We have people out on the street who have been given treatment, they've been given rehabilitation, they've been sent off to jail, and they've been let out of jail because there's not enough space. We have a lot more people who break the law out on the streets who shouldn't be out on the streets. In the next 5 to 10 years we're really going to have to come to grips with allowing the criminal justice system to work. It will work if we let it work. The professionals in the field pretty well know this. I don't think there's anybody who's against a system that allows a first offender to get treatment and rehabilitation, or allows a second offender to get probation with some kind of supervision. But once you start getting to the career criminals, this country has got to make room in its jails, and we've got to get these people off the streets. These are people who are just going to prey on people. We have a free society, and one of the drawbacks to a free society is that you're free also to be undesirable if you want to be. And when we get large cities and large populations, we're going to have those. We're just not dealing with it right now.

**LEN:** It's been suggested in some quarters that part of the systemic problem is that one component of the system — the police — has become much more proficient while the other components have not grown in like fashion...

**TAYLOR:** Well, if you have a system, it should be able to expand and contract depending on the workload. When you have a particular problem like drugs in this country, it should have been able to expand, fill the need, and then when you get rid of the problem, to go back to what it was before. But we don't have a system; we have a process in crisis. We've got to deal with that. We haven't dealt with it, and if it doesn't work, then I think we should go to something else. I'm not sure it can't work; I just think we're not doing it right.

### Coming up in Law Enforcement News:

Stay with us for the forthcoming "Year-in-Review" issue of LEN, featuring our 1988 choice for Person of the Year, along with an all-points roundup of the people, events and issues that shaped 1988.



# Upcoming Events

## FEBRUARY 1989

15. **Security's Role in Extortion, Kidnapping & Hostage Situations.** Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$195.

15-17. **Managing for Excellence.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

15-17. **Managing the Internal Affairs Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

20-22. **Practical Crime Analysis.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$265.

20-24. **Investigative & Forensic Hypothesis.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$475.

20-24. **Instructor Development.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.

20-24. **Technical Surveillance I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

22-24. **Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Tucson, Ariz. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

23-25. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Charleston, W. Va. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

27-28. **High-Risk Warrant Service & Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio. Fee: \$245 (IACP members); \$295 (non-members).

27-March 1. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Indianapolis. Fee: \$495.

27-March 1. **The Investigation & Prosecution of Complex Narcotics Cases.** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Boca Raton, Fla. Fee: \$395.

27-March 1. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$495.

27-March 3. **Narcotics Investigators' Training.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$250 (in state); \$300 (out of state).

27-March 3. **Advanced Management Prac-**

tices. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

27-March 3. **Locks & Locking Devices I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

27-March 10. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

28-March 2. **4th Annual Symposium on Microcomputers in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

## MARCH

1. **Developing Security Training Programs.** Presented by York College of Pennsylvania. To be held in York, Pa. Fee: \$95.

1-3. **Police Records Management.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

1-4. **National Conference for Women in Corrections & Juvenile Justice.** Presented by Eastern Kentucky University, Department of Correctional Services. To be held in Portland, Ore. Fee: \$80.

3. **Security Awareness.** Presented by York College of Pennsylvania. Fee: \$50.

3-18. **Law Enforcement in the USSR Tour.** Presented by the Organization for American Soviet Exchanges. Fee (including hotel, meals, round-trip airfare from New York): \$1,995.

4. **Apprehension Procedures.** Presented by York College of Pennsylvania. Fee: \$40.

6-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$495.

6-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$495.

6-10. **Investigation of Child Abuse & Sexual Exploitation.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Charleston, S.C. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).

6-10. **Police Budget Preparation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

6-17. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.

8. **Microcomputer Security.** Presented by the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$100.

8-10. **SWAT Supervisors' Tactics & Management.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Daytona Beach, Fla. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

13-15. **Undercover Officer Techniques.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

13-15. **Supervision/Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Long Beach, Calif. No fee.

13-15. **ICAP: Modern Law Enforcement Management Strategies.** Presented by the Police Foundation in cooperation with the Bureau of Justice Assistance. To be held in San Antonio. No fee.

13-15. **Advanced Police Budgeting & Fiscal Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

13-17. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

13-17. **Advanced Supervision Skills.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).

13-17. **Managing Police Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

17-19. **Victims' Rights: Opportunities for Action.** Presented by the National Victim Center. To be held in Fort Worth, Tex. Fee: \$25.

20-21. **International Symposium on Terrorism.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$225 (IACP members); \$275 (non-members).

20-21. **Police Political Action Seminar.** Presented by the Combined Law Enforcement Associations of Texas. To be held in Kissimmee, Fla. Fee: \$200.

20-22. **Police Liability for Policies & Practices.** Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$435 (before Feb. 6, 1989).

20-22. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in San Jose, Calif. Fee: \$495.

20-22. **Revitalizing Neighborhood Watch.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Council, in cooperation with the Bureau of Justice Assistance. To be held in Tampa, Fla. No fee.

20-22. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Vancouver,

B.C., Canada. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

20-22. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Long Beach, Calif. Fee: \$495.

20-23. **Forfeiture & Seizure Methods.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300 (in state); \$350 (out of state).

20-23. **Critical Incident/Hostage Situation Management.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$225.

20-24. **Managing Police Traffic Services.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

20-24. **Video I — Introductory Surveillance Operations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

20-24. **Microcomputer-Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

20-24. **Military Traffic Operations & Safety.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.

20-April 7. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

21-24. **Law Enforcement Personnel in the Year 2000: A Futures Perspective.** Presented by the Office of International Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago. To be held in Chicago.

27-29. **Contemporary Issues in Police Administration.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.

27-31. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

28-30. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in St. Louis. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

29-31. **Developing & Implementing Field Training Officer Programs.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

29-31. **Narcotics Enforcement & Organized Gangs.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Sacramento, Calif. No fee.

29-31. **Street Tactics & Officer Safety.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Seattle. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

## APRIL

3-5. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Detroit. Fee: \$495.

3-5. **Progressive Patrol Administration.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Charleston, S.C. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

3-5. **Supervision/Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. No fee.

3-7. **DWI/Drug Enforcement Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.

3-7. **Technical Surveillance I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

3-7. **Advanced Locks & Locking Systems.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$345.

3-June 9. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$2,000.

5-7. **Managing the Property & Evidence Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in St. Louis. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

10-12. **Sting: Confronting the Problem of Property Crime.** Presented by the Police

Foundation in cooperation with the Bureau of Justice Assistance. To be held in New Orleans. No fee.

10-12. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Birmingham, Ala. Fee: \$495.

10-12. **Special Weapons & Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held at the U.S. Marshals Training Center, La. Fee: \$395 (IACP members); \$445 (non-members).

10-13. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

10-14. **Advanced Alarms & Electronic Security.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

10-14. **Field Training Officers Program.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

10-14. **Technical Surveillance II.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

12-14. **Puller Personnel Management Issues.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

16-18. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Anaheim, Calif. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

17-19. **Supervision/Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Alexandria, Va. No fee.

17-19. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Baltimore. Fee: \$495.

17-20. **Advanced Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

17-21. **Audio/Video Sting Installations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$850.

17-21. **Planning, Design & Construction of Police Facilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$495 (IACP members); \$545 (non-members).

17-21. **Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

17-21. **Technical Surveillance Countermeasures.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

17-21. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in Salinas, Calif. Fee: \$290.

17-28. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$580.

23-25. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

24-26. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Seattle. Fee: \$495.

24-26. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Albuquerque, N.M. Fee: \$495.

24-27. **Executive & Dignitary Protection.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$475 (IACP members); \$525 (non-members).

24-28. **Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

24-28. **Locks & Locking Devices I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

24-28. **Investigation of Computer Fraud & White-Collar Crime.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).

24-28. **Narcotics Conspiracy Investigations.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300 (in state); \$350 (out of state).

## For further information:

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc., 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., No. 1008, Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.  
Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.  
Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Combined Law Enforcement Associations of Texas, 6942 FM 1960 East, Suite 272, Humble, TX 77346. (713) 237-8505.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669, 70.

Deliquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Eastern Kentucky University, Department of Correctional Services, Training Resource Center, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475-3127. (606) 622-6187.

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 600 Maryland Ave., N.W.,

Room 106, Washington, DC 20024. (202) 447-7124.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1110 N. Glebe Rd., Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201. (703) 243-6500.

Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program, Institute for Law & Justice Inc., 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. 1-800-533-DRUG.

National Crime Prevention Council, Technical Assistance Center, 733 15th St., N.W., Suite 540, Washington, DC 20005. (202) 393-7141.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Victim Center, 307 W 7th St., Suite 1001, Fort Worth, TX 76102. (817) 877-3355.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. (617) 239-7033, 34.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1015 12th St., Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209) 527-2287.

Organization for American-Soviet Exchanges, c/o Cynthia Dickstein, 324D Harvard St., Cambridge, MA 02139. (617) 864-7717.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Security Management Institute, 899 Tenth Ave., New York, NY 10019. (212) 237-8380, 8639.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Reck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083. (214) 690-2377.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

University of Illinois at Chicago, Office of International Criminal Justice, 715 S. Wood St., Chicago, IL 60612.

Washington Crime News Services, 7043 Wimsatt Rd., Springfield, VA 22151-4070. (703) 941-6600.



# Law Enforcement News

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## Dade County's unholy trinity:

If it's not 20,000 Cuban criminals washing up on shore, it's the never-ending tide of cocaine and other drugs. If it's not either of those, it's a 1,200-percent surge in the number of legal handguns — many of them owned by people with arrest records. It's not exactly a walk in the park being a cop in Dade County, Fla., as well Fred Taylor knows. As a career cop in Dade and now the police director, he's probably seen it all — or as much as anyone is likely to. He talks about it, in a special LEN interview, on 9.



### Also in this issue:

- Stress training may soon be a thing of the past for Massachusetts police, as one trainee's death still reverberates in calls for sweeping reforms in Washington, New York, and other localities. 1988 has proven to be a record year for violent deaths
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| Is it real or is it Xerox? The U.S. Treasury wants to develop counterfeit-proof currency before copiers get any better | 3 |
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